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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

November 7, 1917

\$1.50 per Year



A FRIENDLY CALL

Circulation over 35,000 weekly

Learn the Automobile and Tractor Business

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Bigger Opportunities Now than Ever Before

THINK of the big money there is in this business today for the men who know it! For years I have been teaching young men to be mechanics—to earn a steady income and be independent. I have helped hundreds on the way to success. You get a simple, sound, straight forward training which in a few weeks will enable you to become an A No. 1 Auto and Tractor Expert. It's honest work that brings big honest pay. Do you want to earn more money? If you do, I will show you how, just as I have taught hundreds of others. Practically every farmer has his own automobile, tractor, truck or gasoline engine. This means more work for the expert mechanics. Many are taking up this work and there are wonderful opportunities for ten times as many. Never before has there been such a big demand for first class mechanics.

Your Country Needs You—Tremendous Demand for Auto and Tractor Experts

Your Government needs trained mechanics on the farm, in the shop, in the mill, in the army and navy. Everywhere skilled mechanics are in demand. Thousands of Motor Trucks are being used in the army. Also thousands of tractors, autos and aeroplanes. 300,000 Skilled Mechanics will be needed to operate and repair this immense equipment. Who will take the place of these men taken into service? YOU—if you will only let me prepare you in my well equipped plant. Grasp your opportunity now. Be an expert mechanic—have a profession and earn \$5.00 to \$12.00 per day. Without a question, mechanics are more in demand at this time than ever before. Get away from the fierce competition of common labor and be a trained man. Remember—I teach you this business in all its branches. My School is located in the greatest tractor farming section in the world. You work on real machines under the supervision of experienced instructors. I teach five different courses—auto, tractor, machine shop, acetylene welding and electricity. Each department is in charge of an experienced instructor and expert mechanic.

My Garageman's Course

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Earn from \$95.00 to \$250.00 per month. Others are doing it—so can you. Yes, I mean YOU! The man who is reading my offer right now, that really wants to succeed, I want to tell you how I teach this business in my large complete plant, especially equipped for this work. I have the best instructors who take particular pride in teaching the principles of autos and tractors. They are men you will like to work with and you will like them. Why not take this "Garageman's Course" and then start a garage of your own? This business requires only a small amount of capital to increase and develop it. I will give you all the help you need to make a big success. It's your success that means more business for me. You will like my school and recommend other students to me. Now is the time to start! Join our next class.



Mail the Coupon Right Away!

Get the facts about the Auto and Tractor business. Find out how you can make big money—how you can do your own repair work right on your own farm. You can save money for yourself and make money by doing expert repair work for your neighbors. If you'll just mail the Coupon, I'll send back my Big Illustrated Circular in a hurry. There's no obligation on your part. I'm glad to do all I can to help you get ahead. If you want any special information, just write me a personal letter—ask me any questions you want and I'll answer them for you.

Join my next class—now is just the right time, so mail the coupon and get full particulars by return mail.

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**Fargo School
of Automobile and Gas
Engineering**

1237 Front Street FARGO, N. D.

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Fargo School of Automobile and Gas Engineering
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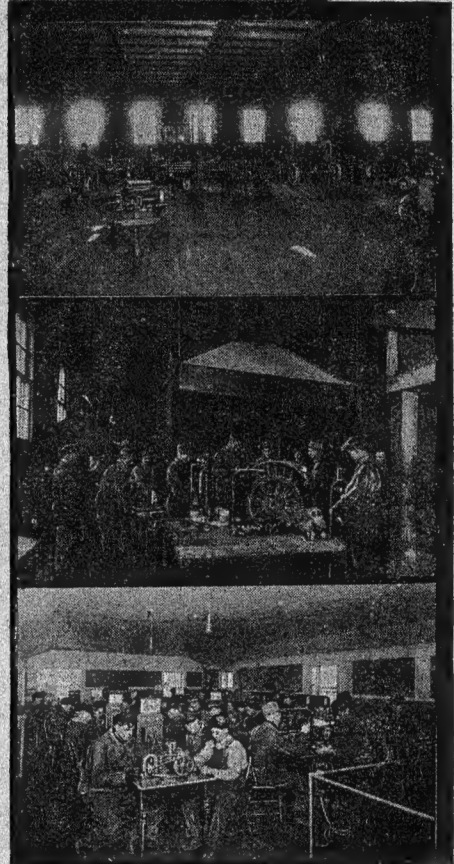
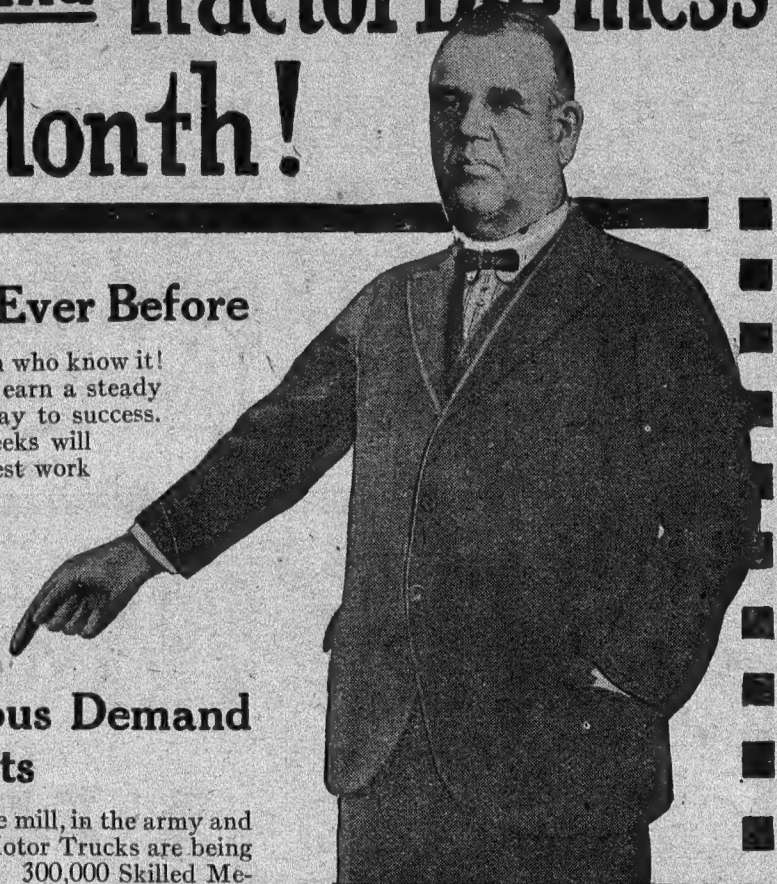
Dear Sir:

Send me full particulars on your big school and courses, also your FREE illustrated circular.

Name _____

Town _____

Province _____



Three Views of My Big School

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The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

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The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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Why Canada Needs More Money

Up to date the war has cost Canada about \$700,000,000.

Canada has spent in Canada over \$400,000,000 on her own account. Canada has spent in Canada on behalf of Great Britain over \$300,000,000.

What Canada spends for Great Britain is really loaned to Great Britain and will be repaid or credited to Canada later on.

Great Britain needs so much ready cash to finance her own expenditures at home for herself and for her Allies that she must buy on credit from Canada, and from every other country where she can get credit.

It is in Canada's self interest to supply Great Britain's war needs and thus keep an open market for our products.

Britain needs our wheat, cheese, cattle, hogs and many manufactured articles. Canada also needs many of these things—between the two, it amounts to more than a million dollars a day in cash. The producers must be paid in full. Neither Canada nor Great Britain could go to a Canadian farmer and buy his wheat or his cattle on credit because the farmers have to pay cash for wages, rent, materials, etc. They must be paid in cash or its equivalent.

So Canada must lend to Great Britain the money with which to pay cash to Canada's producers for what it wants. Canada must borrow from its people the money to pay cash for all the products that are needed in Canada.

That is Canada's practical patriotic part in helping to win the war.

Without this credit, Canadian producers could not sell to Great Britain and without these Canadian products the war would be prolonged.

So it is necessary for Canada to give Great Britain the credit in order that Canada's own producers, who need a market, will have one and in order that Great Britain which needs the products, to win the war, will get them.

This is why Canada must borrow the money from the people of Canada through the sale of Canada's Victory Bonds to be offered in November. That is why Canada's Victory Bonds are offered to the people—to raise money to help finish the war.

Buy a Victory Bond

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
Winnipeg and Calgary

Out of the proceeds of my car which { you are holding,
I am just shipping
please enter my subscription to Canada's Victory Loan for
\$..... When placed, you are to send me re-
ceipts and all necessary papers in connection with my bonds.

Name

Address

Your Money is Safe in VICTORY BONDS

*Let this farmers' company help you to become
a Bondholder of the Dominion of Canada*

If United Grain Growers Limited are holding a car of grain for you, or if you are about to ship them a car of grain and you wish to invest part of its proceeds in Canada's Victory War Loan, just advise them how much you have planned to subscribe. They will have your subscription placed and all details looked after without any worry or inconvenience to yourself. Receipts and other necessary papers will be mailed to you promptly.

Canada — your country — **must** have money. Every citizen must do his part, however small, in this loan. Your part is to subscribe to the loan now and thus help the farming community of the West to uphold the record it has already made for patriotic effort in the present struggle.

Use the Coupon here **NOW**. Full particulars about the loan, the size of the bonds, the interest to be paid, and other information will be published by Canada's Victory Loan Committee within the next week or so—get started NOW.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG - REGINA - CALGARY

Amalgamation of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company
and The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited



More and Better Light—On Less Oil

Beats
Electric

**Test This Wonderful Coal Oil Mantle Light
10 Days FREE—Just Send the Coupon**

Saves
Money

ACCCEPT this free trial offer. Find out at our risk how your home can be better lighted than a city home. For here's a light that *beats* gas, beats gasoline, beats even the tungsten electric light. It is five times as efficient as the ordinary round wick flame lamp. Who says it is? The Government Bureau of Standards says so — 34 great universities say so — their exhaustive tests have proven it. This light was awarded the gold medal at the Panama Exposition as the world's best. To have this wonderful light in your home means money saved. It pays for itself, using less than half as much oil as round wick, open flame lamps.



**Half the Oil Goes Twice
as Far**

Air is the most abundant thing in the world. Out of 94% air mixed with the vapor from the oil, the Aladdin, by the use of a mantle, creates the

most mellow, restful, steady light ever produced. It burns 70 hours on a gallon of oil. *Saves eye strain* and brings cheer and contentment to the home. Dim lights have caused untold eye strain, headache and misery. The poor lamps of the country are responsible for the fact that one out of every five among country children has defective vision while only one out of twenty among city children is similarly afflicted.

The Aladdin banishes dim light and eye strain. Saves the children's eyes, encourages study and reading—makes them glad to stay home.

**\$1000 in Gold
For Lamp Equal to Aladdin**

To prove that our statements regarding the superiority of the Aladdin are not mere idle claims, we offer \$1000, ready for instant payment, to any person who can produce or show us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin. Write for circular giving particulars of this great challenge offer. This offer has been standing for more than four years, but up to the present date, not one single lamp has been submitted for a test.



**Write for Yours Today
Send No Money—Charges Prepaid**

Let us send you an Aladdin to use ten nights in your home—charges prepaid—return charges paid too in case you are not entirely satisfied. Find out how it floods the whole room with mellow, cheerful light — how it really does beat gas, electricity and acetylene for brilliancy—how noiseless, smokeless and odorless it is—how it saves half or more in oil and actually pays for itself.

**Keep the Aladdin
Without Cost**

We have thousands of inquiries from our advertising. We want a user in *your* neighborhood, so we can say to inquirers: "Go and see the lamp." If you are willing to let folks see your Aladdin lighted up, you can *keep* yours without cost. Send the coupon. The *first* applicant from each town is offered this chance. Send the coupon today. *Be the first.*

**The Mantle Lamp Company
260 Aladdin Bldg., Winnipeg**

Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World
Also Offices and Warehouses at
Montreal, Chicago, New York City, and Portland, Ore.

**Get an Aladdin Free
Make a Lot of Money!**

**Just Send
the
Coupon**

Get the wonderful New Aladdin for your own home free — and in spare hours make more money than you've ever made before. You can do this without interfering with other work, without disturbing your pleasure.

No Experience is Necessary

You don't have to be a good talker. Our wonderful light "talks" for itself. No investment necessary. We furnish the goods on 30 days' credit. Send the coupon. Look into this wonderful opportunity now.

**Make \$100 to \$300 per month, spare time,
same as these men, without experience.**

Geo. B. Quimby, Elma, R1, wrote April 1, 1917: "I never sold anything before I started with the Aladdin. The first five days I sold 17 lamps." Claude Bridges, Macon, writing April 24, 1917, said: "In the three months' time I have been working I have sold 120 lamps." Bert Archenbronn, Grass Lake, "called at 30 homes—sold 24 lamps — and all in less than 6 days' work." R. L. Eberman, Metzger, wrote March 29, 1917: "I have sold hundreds of Aladdin lamps in a field honeycombed with electric light current." W. B. Stine, Surprise, sold 8 Aladdins in 4 hours. G. R. Baldwin, Marysville, sold 33 in one week. Rev. Theo. L. Blanken, Milford, sold 5 in one afternoon. We have thousands of letters like these from all parts of the country.

Send No Money—Send Just This

THE MANTLE LAMP CO., 260 Aladdin Bldg., Winnipeg

Gentlemen:—Send me full particulars about—

- ☐ Proof that the Aladdin Mantle Lamp gives the world's best light at a big saving in oil.
- ☐ Your offer to send the Aladdin prepaid for ten days free trial and how it can be kept without charge.
- ☐ Your plan whereby I can get an Aladdin free and make a lot of money without the need of experience or capital.

(NOTE:—If you are interested in the money-making opportunity, write a letter and attach to the coupon, tell us something about yourself, whether or not you have a rig or auto to work in rural districts, give your age, present occupation; say whether you can work full time or just part time, when you can start and what territory you would prefer. Hurry your letter before territory is taken.)

Name

P. O.

R. F. D. or Street No. Province

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 7, 1917

GUIDE AND UNION GOVERNMENT

The Grain Growers' Guide since its establishment has followed the policy of publishing both sides of every question. For this reason on another page of this issue we publish a letter from J. B. Parker, of Gilbert Plains, Man., condemning most vigorously The Guide's attitude in support of the union government. What Mr. Parker says about the Borden Tory government is unfortunately largely true. No journal in Canada has condemned the sins of the Borden Tory government more thoroughly and conscientiously than the Grain Growers' Guide. Mr. Parker, however, seems unable to grasp the fact that there is no Borden Tory government in existence today. There is a union government, partly composed of members of the late government, and almost an even half composed of Liberals, and representatives of organized labor and the organized farmers. It is the most representative government that has ever been in power at Ottawa since Canada became a nation. It is the nearest to an absolutely national government that it has been possible to constitute in Canada today. Its policy is decidedly progressive and patriotic, and we believe that its intentions are honest.

The organized farmers of the prairie provinces have for a long time been demanding a national government. Since the new union government has been organized, it has been endorsed by the leaders of the organized farmers in all three prairie provinces, and by every one of the candidates who have been nominated by the farmers on the farmers' platform. The chief opposition to the union government in Western Canada at least, is coming from those who place their party above their country, and we do not for one moment believe that the organized grain growers are that type of citizens.

Canada is engaged in a real war. The enemy is powerful, resourceful and pitiless, and is not yet defeated. A victory for the German and Austrian armies means the conquest of Canada. Our soldiers in the trenches are not playing party politics. They are united in one great purpose to achieve victory, and if necessary, sacrifice their lives for it. There is no more reason for playing party politics at home than there is in the trenches. Canadians in every walk of life should stand shoulder to shoulder and stop all petty, party squabbles till the war is over. When any man suggests that men of the type of Carvell, Rowell, Crerar, and the others have sold themselves simply for the sake of their jobs in the cabinet, the charge is beneath consideration. None of these men needed the job. Everyone of them joined the union government from a sense of duty, in response to an overwhelming public opinion which has been demanding for a long time a union government at Ottawa.

For the reasons stated above, The Grain Growers' Guide is supporting the union government. From the very beginning The Guide has endeavored to interpret and support the views of the organized farmers, and in supporting the union government, The Guide believes it is voicing the views of the organized farmers today. The Guide does not claim the right to dictate to any man how he shall exercise his franchise. The franchise is a sacred right of every citizen in a democratic country. It should be exercised as wisely as possible in the interest of the nation at large, and in the light of the God-given intelligence which every man enjoys.

Credit invested in farming will give greater returns to the nation than if put into any other line of enterprise in the country.

DR. BLAND AS A UNIONIST

The position of the Unionist government throughout the West would be strengthened immeasurably by the recognition of Dr. Bland as the Unionist candidate in Centre Winnipeg. It is doubtful if there is a candidate in the West with a larger body of public opinion behind him. His platform, outlined on the occasion of his nomination last August is substantially the same as that recently announced by the new government. It puts winning the war above every other consideration. It backs this up with a constructive policy in line with the development and reconstruction clauses of the government program. Dr. Bland has declared his personal support of the Unionist government, which is constructed along lines that he has consistently advocated. His constituency is one of the most important in the West, and has great strategic value. His recognition as the official unionist standard bearer would not only ensure his own election, but strengthen the cause of Unionist candidates throughout the entire West. If it should become Sir Robert Borden's duty to say which of the candidates in Centre Winnipeg shall be the officially recognized Unionist, he can make no more statesmanlike move than placing his choice on Dr. Salem Bland.

THE UNION SPIRIT

The date of the general election in Canada has been fixed by the government for December 17, and nomination day will be on November 19. Already candidates are in the field in many constituencies and new candidates are being nominated every day. It is quite apparent that the union government will have very strong support in the West. There seems to be a general arrangement between the Liberal and the Conservative party to avoid contests as far as possible. While it is highly desirable that the union government should receive very strong support, there is danger to future democratic development in any plan of arranging candidates other than by the electors of the constituencies themselves. There is also a noticeable disposition on the part of the Liberal and Conservative parties to give very little recognition to the organized farmers in the nomination of candidates. Had a general election been held on old party lines, there is little doubt but that at least twenty candidates would have been elected on the platform put out by the organized farmers.

While the organized farmers, very generally we believe, are favoring the union government, it is well for them to see that in the nomination of candidates they are not altogether overlooked. This Western country cannot be represented entirely by either Liberal or Conservative candidates. There is a very, very large element that does not subscribe to the policies of either of the old parties of the past, and while win-the-war is the big question now, it will only be a matter of time until the war is over, and domestic problems must then receive their full consideration. The candidates who have been nominated on the farmers' platform are the very best type of supporters which the union government possibly could have. They are prepared to see the war through to a victorious conclusion, and at the same time they are prepared to protect the best interests of Canada in every possible way. In Brandon constituency, R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and one of the veterans of the organized farmers' movement, was nominated some time ago by a very representative convention. There now seems a movement afoot

to displace him in favor of a so-called unionist candidate. It is reported that another nominating convention, representative of the whole constituency, will be called in the near future to nominate a unionist candidate. It does not seem that the union spirit in Brandon constituency is as strong as it ought to be. Otherwise, the Liberal and Conservative parties would be quite glad to endorse Mr. McKenzie's candidature. The farmers and the organized labor element of Brandon constituency are the strongest supporters of Mr. McKenzie. It would be advisable for them to be well represented at the convention in order that Mr. McKenzie should get the support that he is entitled to.

HOLD THE LINE

As the fourth year of the war progresses, the call sent out to soldiers and civilians alike throughout the Allied nations is "Hold the Line." The daily reports that come from the firing line show that our own Canadian soldiers are obeying the order with splendid courage and determination. There are no better soldiers on the firing line anywhere than those Canada has sent. But the soldiers can only do their duty when they are properly supported by those who remain at home. There must be an ample supply of munitions, clothing, food and money. The supply of munitions and clothing is well provided for. From what Premier Lloyd George has said, the greatest danger now looming upon the war horizon is a possible shortage of food in the next year. The food supply of the Allied armies on the Western front must come from Canada and the United States. These two countries are nearer to the seat of the war than any of the other great food producing countries.

The chief requirements in the way of food for the Allied armies, and for the civilian population of the Allied countries, is for wheat, wheat flour, beef and bacon, all of which are produced in large quantities in Canada. There is already a very dangerous shortage of the food surplus throughout the world and the prospect for a big increase in next year's crop, in Western Canada particularly, is not favorable. Everything that the farmers of the prairie provinces can do to increase the food supply next year will be that much towards helping to win the war. The season has been unfavorable for fall plowing and the usual percentage of land has not been prepared for the crop. Every farmer and his family in this country who can provide for an increased supply of wheat, beef, or bacon, either by production or by conservation, is helping the soldier in the trenches to protect our own Canadian homes.

It is the plain duty of every farmer to devote his best energies to the production of the food that is urgently, and very seriously required to feed our soldiers and the civilian population in the Allied countries. This great problem does not come home to Canadians in the same way that it does to those in the old lands across the water. There is always plenty of food in Canada, and to spare. But at the present moment the situation is absolutely serious, and the utmost possible of wheat, beef, and bacon, should be produced, and the smallest amount possible eaten in Canada. In order to conserve these foods to the greatest possible extent it is necessary that there be plenty of substitutes in the way of potatoes, oatmeal, and other foods of which ample supplies are grown on Western farms. There is no fake about the call for greater production today. The demand is real, and the call comes from those who are leading our soldier and civilian armies against the foe.

Another way in which Western farmers

can help win the war is in buying the utmost possible of the new Victory Loan war bonds when they are issued in the course of the next two weeks. These bonds will be issued in denominations as low as \$50.00 and as high as \$1000.00. Every farm home should be represented in the Victory Loan. It is an absolutely safe investment that will pay 5½ per cent. The money will be used by the government partly to pay war expenses, and partly to help Britain buy our wheat, beef and bacon. The more generous the response to this war loan, the more Canadian produce will be purchased by Britain, and at a higher price. Every person cannot help win the war by fighting in the trenches. But nearly every person can help while remaining at home. Every person who helps to produce an extra pound of food, or purchases even the smallest Victory Loan war bond, is striking a blow for freedom and democracy and the winning of the war.

THE ITALIAN REVERSES

The blow being struck by the Teutons on the Italian front has apparently two objects. One is to break down the Italian offensive which was becoming serious, and the other to hand the people of the Central powers another fall victory. They may even cherish the hope of eliminating Italy from the contest. This would leave them only the front in France and Flanders where heavy fighting would have to be conducted. How far they can go in the accomplishment of this purpose it is still too early to predict. Certain it is, however, that Germany has shown a reserve of offensive power that was not anticipated by the Allies. An even more serious phase of the operations is the defections from the Italian army, which accounts at least in part for the large numbers of prisoners lost to the invaders. The rushing of French and British soldiers to stiffen the Italian defence is evidently having a good effect in checking the advance of the Teutons. Hopes are even cherished that the tables will be turned, and that the invading army, far from its base and in a difficult territory may meet with disaster. Meanwhile the capture of nearly a quarter of a million troops and over 1,500 guns is stiffening the morale of the German people. Twice before, in Russia in 1915 and in Roumania in 1916, the German war lords have proved the tonic effect of a fall victory in nerving the people to face the winter. Reports filtering through indicate that there was a growing unrest in Germany, though cabinet crises may be overestimated as a barometer of public Discontent. The fall of ministers is not an unheard of matter in the Allied countries, France being particularly busy of late in reconstructing cabinets. One thing is certain, the net results of the developments on the Italian front has staved off still further the day of victory for the Allies.

CORPORALS OF INDUSTRY

For many years past "Captains of Industry" has been a very familiar term with which to describe men at the head of large business institutions. Undoubtedly the term has been well used in many cases when applied to men with great ability, who while enjoying no special privileges at the expense of their fellow-men, have developed great industrial institutions of great service to the country. Such men were entitled to the term and entitled to honor and reward for the accomplishments due to their own brain and industry. But there are others whose accomplishments have been due very largely to special concessions secured by legislation and at the expense of their fellow-men. These men required no very great amount of brain nor industry, but simply the ability to induce politicians to enact laws for their own special benefit. It seems rather out of place to use the term "Captains of Industry" to describe such men, because the development of the industry was only of secondary importance. The first matter was to secure the enactment of laws by which they could plunder their fellow-men. In order to be able to distinguish between the two classes we would suggest that the term "Corporals of Industry" might be used for this purpose. We have in Canada some "Captains of Industry," some "Lieutenants of Industry," a few "Sergeants of Industry" and a large number of "Corporals of Industry." It is about time some of the "Corporals" were promoted.

A prominent military authority is quoted in one of the Winnipeg daily papers as saying that 40 per cent. of the farmers who have claimed exemption under the military service act, can easily be spared from farm work for

military service. If this statement is correct it is decidedly at variance with the general belief. The best information to hand indicates that there is a very serious shortage of farm help all over the country. On account of the early freeze-up there is not nearly as much preparation as usual, and next year's crop is bound to be considerably shorter than the present year. The military authorities will no doubt consider carefully the absolute necessity of increased food supplies in dealing with exemptions claimed by farmers and farmers' sons.

It is extremely likely that before spring there will be a complete prohibition on the consumption of beef in Canada. There is a great shortage of beef for the soldiers at the front. It will be pretty hard to do without beef in Canada, but if it is a question of doing without it at home or our soldiers doing without it at the front, there is only one way to decide such a question. In the meantime, every patriotic Canadian should cut down the consumption of beef to the lowest possible quantity.

Roosevelt has been coining phrases again. He had already to his credit "malefactors of great wealth," "race suicide" and many other phrases not so well known outside his own country. His latest is "shoot the way you shout" and was inspired by the applause of a New York audience to a speech by an Anzac officer who had been wounded twenty times. This new phrase has about completed the round of the American press.

The chartered banks in Western Canada are overflowing with deposits, but we have not yet noticed any remarkable reduction in the rate of interest charged to farmers on what they wish to borrow. The same old rate of three per cent. still applies on deposits, and the same old rates of eight and ten and sometimes twelve per cent. still apply on borrowing.

The restrictions on the importation of oleo-margarine into Canada have been removed. It is now up to the government to see that oleomargarine is sold as oleomargarine and not as "creamery extra special." The margarine people may be counted on to get away with it if they are left to their own devices.

The lack and high cost of fence wire is one of the greatest handicaps to sheep raising in Western Canada. One of the best ways of helping this is to remove the duty on fence wire. That would help the farmer to keep sheep, to keep down weeds, produce more food and make more money.

Prepare now to buy a Victory Bond. Buying war bonds is not speculating, it is investing. The credit of Canada is behind these bonds and they will be paid in full when they fall due.



A PLEASANT FUNERAL

Hearts and Hazards

A Love Affair and a Business Deal Get Entangled

By Edwin Baird

PART II.

He found her alone in a lawn swing, stationed beneath a patriarchal oak in the side yard. A novel lay open on her lap, but she wasn't reading; and now, at his approach, she closed the book and dropped it on the seat beside her, and greeted him without rising. She wore pale pink, her best color, and she looked more enchanting than ever. He took the opposite seat.

The afternoon was perfect. A warm breeze, laden with the perfume of many flowers, gently stirred the leaves above. A thrush sang ecstatically on the topmost bough. The spot was like a scented bower, screened from the street by a lilac hedge and from the veranda—whereon sat Mr. and Mrs. Sage—by an almost opaque growth of clematis. Everything was felicitous for his purpose.

He spoke of the weather and then of the thrush, and in both topics she exhibited a polite if tepid interest. Then, reddening somewhat, and feeling warm and big and awkward—as he always felt when near her—he approached his point obliquely: "Mother and I," he said in his slow way, "drove out to the farm yesterday."

She submitted another polite comment.

"It's beautiful in the country now—beautiful. I believe you told me once," he continued, watching her anxiously, "that you were 'crazy about country life.'"

"I must have been crazy when I said it," she laughed.

"You mean—you're not—crazy about it now?"

"Hardly! If I had to live in the country I would go crazy, sure enough."

"Why?" he asked quietly.

"Oh, because it's so dull, I suppose,"—turning, she looked briefly, though searchingly, toward the street.

"But it's not dull," he insisted.

"It's the most exciting thing in the world. It's crammed full of life and interest, and you always feel that you're living close to God." . . . He spoke leaning towards her earnestly, elbows on his knees, watching her face for some reflection of his eager enthusiasm. On most subjects he was slow of speech, but here he was thoroughly at home and no hesitation impeded his tongue. He was in love with his theme and his talk showed it.

Before he had proceeded far, however, he perceived he had awakened in her not even a lukewarm interest, and his zest cooled, his eagerness lost its fine edge and he came lamely to a pause.

"I'm sorry I can't see it that way," she said, and again turned and looked toward the street, as if expecting another caller. He too, following her gaze, looked streetward, but saw nobody there.

"What is your ideal of life?" he asked.

"I've never given it much thought, one way or the other, but I suppose it would be one spent largely in travelling. I'd like to visit foreign countries and see something of this little planet we happen to be living on."

"But you can do that and still live on a farm. Farmers often travel—and so do their wives."

"But I tell you I don't like farm life, Mr. Abbott," and the touch of impatience in her voice cut him like a whip. "I couldn't bear it. I'd die! If I had to choose my place of residence I'd choose a big city, like Chicago or—" Abruptly she stopped and looked at him queerly. It had suddenly dawned on her that there was a hidden meaning in all this talk.

Ben dismally filled in the pause:

"Then you couldn't even bring yourself to marry a farmer?"

Still watching him she shook her head gently. Her pretty face had softened. At last she understood what he had been trying to say.

"No, Mr. Abbott; at least, not unless I cared for one very, very deeply."

He glanced at her quickly, but his brief hope fled when he saw her eyes. Only compassion was there. Sighing, he rose and picked up his hat and stood looking down at her from his great height. Something he had heard Henkel say to her, night before last, recurred, and he wondered if there was any connection between Henkel's utterance and her present antipathy to country life. He decided there was, and felt strongly urged to denounce Henkel then and there. But his was a methodical, deliberative temperament, not given to impulse, and on second thought he merely said, "Good-bye," then turned and left her.

Had he looked back toward the swing as he descended the brick-paved walk he might have seen her gazing after him wistfully, as if half minded to call to him. However, he didn't look back.

Emerging on the street he came face to face with Henkel, who had just alighted from his automobile and was crossing the sidewalk toward the gate. This encounter and the memory of Gertrude's expectation stirred the slow wrath smouldering in him. He blocked the path of the smaller man, towering above him like a St. Bernard over a mongrel.

"I advise you to leave the town," said Ben in a quiet voice, "before it gets too disagreeable."

"I don't understand you," said Henkel coldly.

Ben's powerful right hand, hanging loosely at his side, closed in an iron fist, and his face went white.

"I reckon you haven't forgotten the time we met in Chicago?"

Henkel's hard, bright eyes shifted from Ben's head to his fist, from his fist to his feet, then back again, as if puzzled and annoyed.

"I never saw you before in my life."

Ben drew a deep breath and his clenched fist moved backward a few inches menacingly. But he controlled his mounting anger.



"But I Tell You I Don't Like Farm Life, Mr. Abbott"

"All right," he said. "But just remember my advice." Then he swung off down the street toward home. And now another gaze followed him—though not a wistful one.

The noise of Henkel's motor car, proclaiming the arrival of that young man, stimulated Gertrude boundlessly. No longer wistful, she sped to the lilac hedge and, peering below from this elevation, she beheld Ben and Henkel conversing near the gate. She saw Ben turn abruptly and walk away, and Henkel staring after him.

Then, as Henkel came in her direction, she ran back to the swing, composed herself there and opened the novel. Resting her silk-clad foot on the opposite seat, she agitated the swing lazily to and fro. Her attitude denoted an absorption in the book and a sweet obliviousness to any other presence; but she was fully conscious of the lovely picture she presented, swaying gently in the summer afternoon, surrounded by flowers and foliage and attired in her most becoming frock.

Thus Henkel found her, apparently unaware of his coming, and occupied the seat lately filled by Ben. Unlike Ben, however, he was at no loss for a well-turned speech:

"You quite took my breath away," he said, retaining her hand as he sat down. "I've been devouring you from behind that trellis yonder."

"Have you fully recovered from the shock?"

"I fear the wound is permanent. At least, my heart is still abnormal. You," said Mr. Henkel, with an eloquent gesture at the pastoral milieu, "belong in this environment as a pearl belongs in a diamond setting."

Her large eyes lowered demurely to the book, permitting him to observe the length of her lashes. A delicate warmth flushed her soft cheeks faintly.

"I wonder if you know what you're saying," she murmured without looking up, "or if you mean half of it?"

"I mean more," he declared. Then he laughed apologetically, as though surprised at his own boldness. "But I really called today to talk about—Can you surmise what?"

She idly turned a page of the novel.

"Naturally I have surmised you have come to talk about me."

He laughed again, very softly. It was not an unpleasant laugh.

"I can conceive of no topic," said he, "that would afford me more delight. I could talk about you endlessly. But"—with another graceful wave of his hand—"it seems necessary to bore you with business."

"But I don't know a thing about business, Mr. Henkel."

"Perhaps," he smiled, "you might be willing to learn if you saw a chance to make your father immensely wealthy."

"You mean your gasoline compound?" She was unable to conceal a note of disappointment, being dissatisfied with this new turn in their talk.

He nodded brightly.

"My idea is to form a corporation for making the product. I know there is vast money in it. I've tried to interest your father, but unfortunately I haven't achieved any signal success; and now I should like to enlist your aid. No doubt you have considerable interest with your father. Do you suppose you could prevail upon him to make this investment?"

"Probably," she said, wondering how she could best steer the conversation back to its original channel. "But honestly, Mr. Henkel, I don't know a thing about it."

"Then," said Henkel, with his brilliant smile, "the thing for me to do is to tell you all about it." And this he proceeded to do in his accomplished manner.

Gertrude made no effort to follow what he said, and presently his words ceased to convey any meaning whatever. Contemplating him she grew conscious of a vague disturbance in her heart, which signified that her infatuation for this strange young man, of whom she knew almost nothing, was approaching a dangerous stage. But she, far from being alarmed thereat, was thrilled enchantingly. Somewhere in the back of her brain a phrase repeated itself over and over: Here is my ideal! Her enchantment grew. His cosmopolitan air, his polished speech, his comely appearance, even the way he wore his clothes—these appealed to her girlish fancy. She contrasted him with Ben; plodding, honest, awkward and slow, and a mild pity tinged her fascination. . . .

Henkel spoke on, and pretty soon she evinced in his discourse a genuine interest. He was alluding, in a casual way, to several prominent Chicagoans, whose names she knew as well as her own, and his allusions implied there existed between them a bond of cordial friendship. With avidity she had often read, in the society columns of Chicago newspapers, about the social activities of these people, for theirs was a life that enraptured her; and now, hearing their hallowed names fall lightly from the lips of this interesting young man, he waxed more charming still—more evil, too, if she had but known.

After that Henkel had an attentive audience, and when at length he took his departure he had a definite promise from her.

True to this promise she cornered her father, after tea, in the library, and, perching herself on the arm of his chair, broached the matter on which Mr. Henkel had descanted glowingly.

"We mustn't talk business on Sunday night," he laughingly protested.

"But, Dad, I told him I'd speak to you about it right away, and I don't see why—"

"Oh, so that's the way, it is!" Sage put his book aside and regarded her thoughtfully. "You seem to be taking a pretty keen interest in this young man."

"I'm only trying to be nice to him, Dad."

"Take care," he cautioned her, "not to be too 'nice.' You mustn't forget you know nothing about him."

"But I do know something about him," she asserted. "I know he's the most interesting man I've ever met; and he's on very intimate terms with all the best people in Chicago."

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Selecting and Growing Potatoes

Rules for Producing Bumper Crops---How the Sweepstakes Potatoes were Grown

By Seager Wheeler

To make potato growing a success it is essential to fully understand the requirements of the crop. The kind of soil they are to be grown on is not so important, providing the soil is properly fitted for the seed and maintained so throughout the growing season. It should be fully understood that the tuber is a swelling, and to swell and develop into a potato of nice clean type and shape, of good size, the soil must be in a proper condition to let it do so. At no time should the soil be allowed to become hard or compacted or dry. The potato revels in a nice, moist, loamy soil. Even if selected from the bin or hill from selected stock, the best of seed when planted in a shallow, hard soil, or deep soil that becomes hard or compacted, will be disappointing when harvested. The tubers will be deformed or irregular in size and shape and contain a large number of small tubers that are not worth the trouble of picking up.

The seed should be given first consideration in order to secure the best results. It should be selected at the time the crop is dug or harvested. The best results are gained when the hills are dug by hand, so that the product of each hill may be compared. When this is done the best hills may be determined. The important part for the beginner is to be able to determine what constitutes the best hill.

Selecting for Uniform Size and Shape

Selection should be made not particularly for the largest tubers or the largest number of tubers per hill, but from hills that yield the most uniform potatoes in size and shape—hills that contain six or eight or ten clean, shapely tubers of good marketable size, besides the few small ones. Trueness to type is another consideration. Those that come nearest to the point should be selected for seed. Six or eight tubers should be selected from each hill, or sufficient to plant eight hills the following season, these being planted in a single row. This row is therefore the product of a single plant or hill. As many as desired may be chosen, probably about 30 hills will be sufficient, making 30 rows. These may be used as a seed plot for future foundation stock. This work should be carried on each season. At the time these hills are selected they may be either kept separate or all the seed massed together and planted in rows with eight hills to the row.

With respect to variety, one cannot recommend any particular variety, but one suitable to the locality of either early or late sorts. Some varieties are round in shape, others long, some round oval, others flat oval, others of type between these. Personally I favor the clean, full, round and slightly oval type, there being less waste in peeling and cooking. They handle better in shipment than the long and flat types.

In the selection of type or variety, one should determine which is the best. Each variety has characteristics that must be taken into consideration. For an example I might refer to two different types, Early Ohio and Wee McGregor. The former is an early maturing red potato, the latter a white late sort. In making selections for type or shape it may be puzzling to some to determine which is the best to select. Early Ohio is a round type, in color ranging from dark red to light red and brown red. In shape they range from round to a longer type; gradations of these may be found

in a single hill. Having had the variety under selection, I am selecting for the slightly longer than the round type, as I find them cleaner and more handsome. They do not yield as high as the late varieties, but have excellent cooking qualities, are of fine flavor and are good keepers and shippers. The tuber clings closely to the plant, making harvesting easy. In contrast, Wee McGregor is a late sort, white in color, yields heavier than the Early Ohio, but the tubers are irregular in size and shape. Some of the tubers incline to a long, flat type or oval flat type. The tubers sprawl away from the plant, making harvesting more difficult than with the Early Ohio. Otherwise they are a desirable sort. Seed selection along these lines will be found both interesting and profitable.

Treatment of Seed Before Planting

The seed before planting should be greened or hardened off. This may be done by spreading the seed thinly in some place where there is no danger of freezing in the early spring, on the floor of a shed or building. The light or sun turns them green

there is a possibility that some of the seed may have only one eye and that a blind one, which will result in a miss in the rows. It is poor economy to skimp the seed. Allow two or more eyes to each piece of seed and let it be of good size. If a tuber is to be cut in two pieces, cut lengthwise down through the seed end to the stem end. This is a practice I have followed for the past 25 years of planting only good sized seed, and I have never known a crop failure or even a poor crop, even when the crop was hailed so badly as to cut and strip the plant to only a few bare stems. The crop came along afterward in good shape, simply because the plant was established with a good rooting system.

Securing Proper Soil Conditions

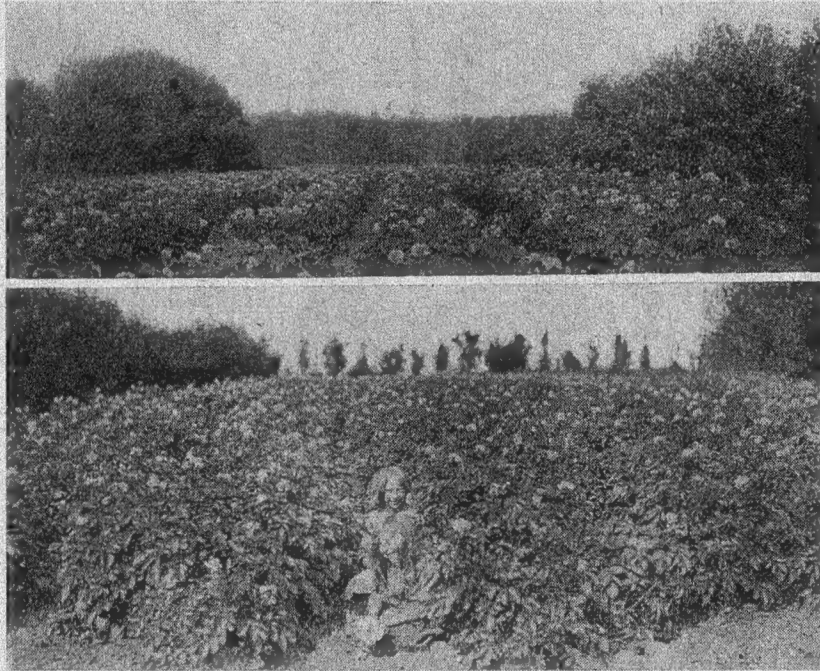
The preparation of the soil for the seed and the cultivation after the crop is planted is of greater importance than the seed itself. To encourage the development of clean, large, shapely tubers it is necessary to have a moist, fairly loose, deep soil. This is hardly possible when the plowing is shallow and the lower portion is hard and compact. This hard and compacted condition may be brought

about even in a deep soil if cultivation is neglected at the right time. Heavy rains will run the soil particles together, and rapid evaporation will take place unless the surface soil is maintained in good condition. When the soil is dry enough cultivate to maintain the desired mulch.

There are several methods of planting the crop, but the general practice is to plow the seed under. When this is done the plowing should be as deep as possible, right down to 10 inches deep, the seed being planted about four inches from the surface. This may be done by following the plow and pushing the seed into the side of the furrow instead of dropping the seed. In the case of early varieties they may be planted about 15 inches apart in the row. Late varieties should be about 18 inches apart. The rows for early varieties may be about three feet apart; with late varieties about four feet apart. This allows room for each individual plant. Early varieties have a small top, late sorts a heavier top of vines. This allows the potatoes plenty of room to develop into strong vigorous plants and reduces the possibility of suffering in a period of drought. The furrows should be made straight to allow of easy cultivation between the rows.

When the seed is planted it is advisable in general not to pack the soil. It may be lightly planked down by the plank drag if necessary to pulverize any heavy lumps of new soil. The surface should be harrowed two or three times at the time the crop is in, and at intervals several times before the crop is showing well above the ground. The harrowings save considerable labor, as the harrows destroy each crop of small weeds as it germinates and make the after-cultivation easier. As soon as the rows are beginning to make some growth the horse hoe should be used between the rows, even if no weeds are showing. The first cultivation may be done deep, but after-cultivation should be shallow, as the roots soon spread across the space between the rows. If any small weeds are showing in the rows around the plant, the cultivators should be set to throw a little dirt over the weeds to smother them. At least three cultivations

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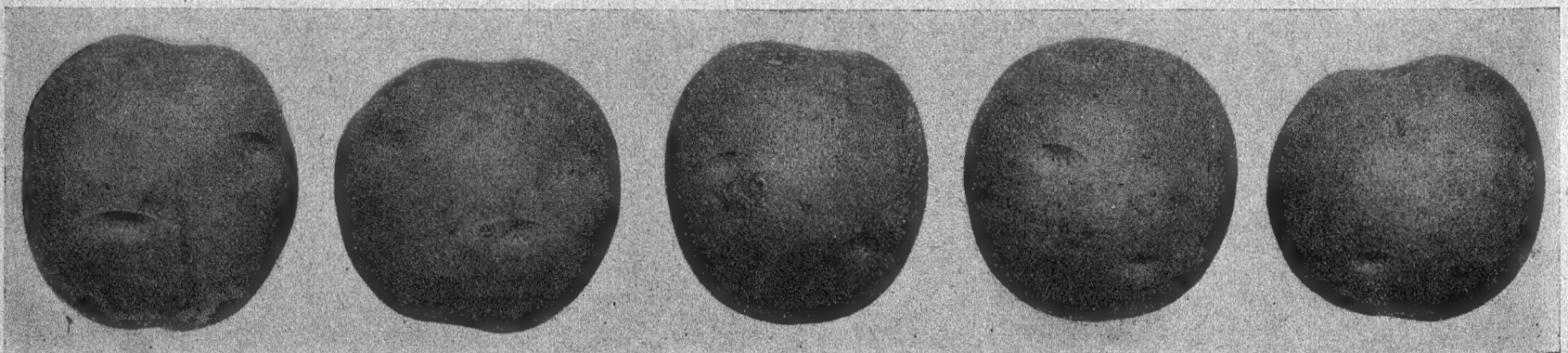


VIEWS OF SEAGER WHEELER'S 1916 POTATO PLANTINGS

The rows were planted four feet apart. The upper scene was taken before the growth of vines met between the rows. The lower scene, taken later, shows how the growth completely covered the ground.

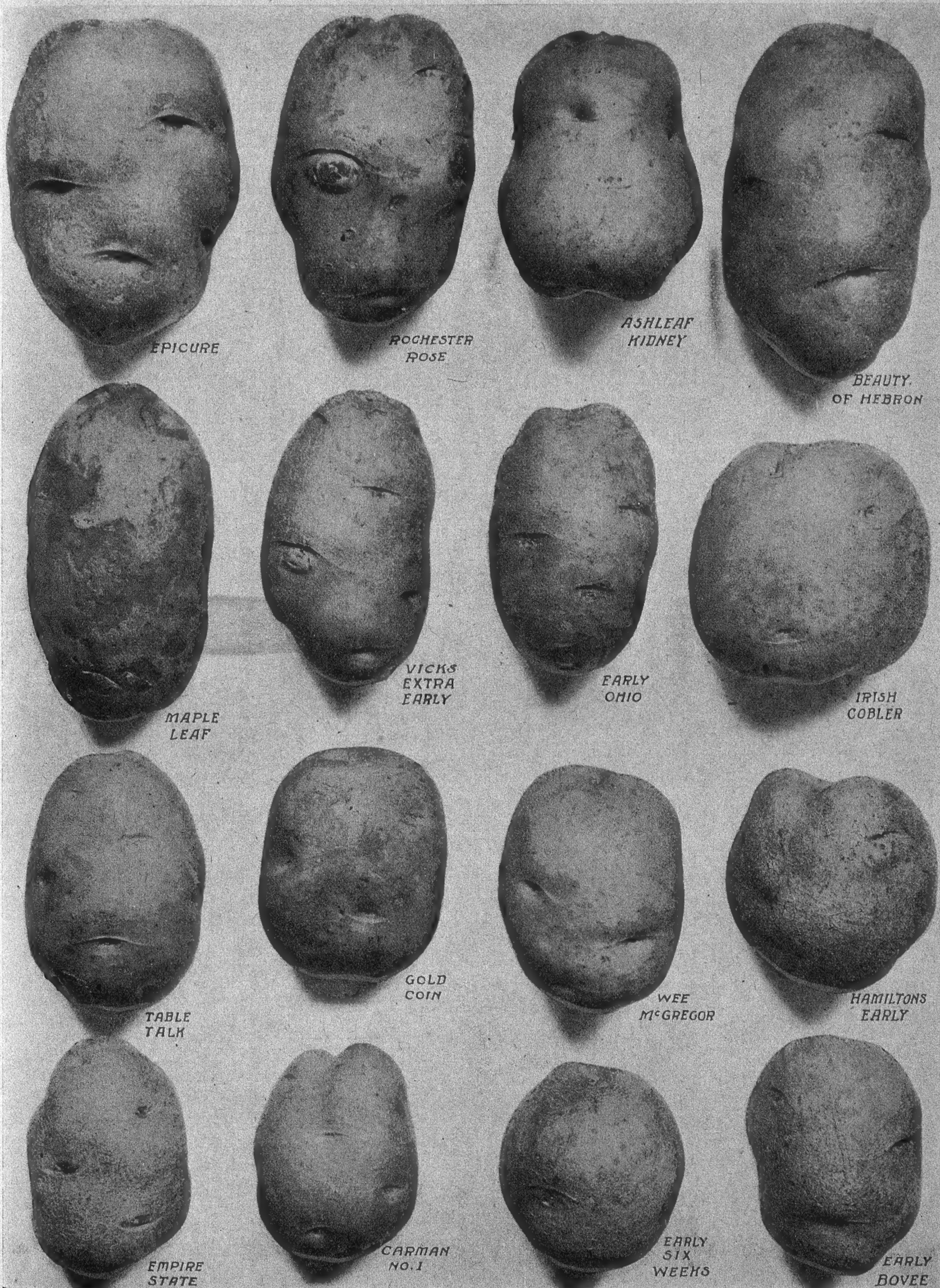
and induces a short, solid sprout that will not break off in handling. If there is no convenient place inside to do this, the tubers may be spread on the ground outside in the south side of a building and at night covered over to protect them from frosts or rain. Seed thus treated will come through the ground more quickly after planting and is apparently more vigorous throughout the growing season. Before planting they should be treated for scab in a 1 to 30 solution of formalin, allowing the seed to remain in the solution from two hours to half a day. They should then be taken out and dried, when they may be cut up for seed or planted whole.

Plant good sized seed. Don't cut too closely. While it is true that peelings will grow, it is also true that some of the peelings may not grow. It is a practice with many to cut the seed to a single eye. This would be all right enough when the piece is large, but there are some blind eyes and



Representative Samples of Seager Wheeler's Gold Nugget Potatoes. Mr. Wheeler Produced the Variety by Selecting from the Irish Cobbler for Uniformity, Quality and Shallowness of Eye.

Typical Specimens of Common Potato Varieties



The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

Let us learn to be content with what we have. Let us get rid of our false estimates, set up all the higher ideals—a quiet home; vines of our own planting; a few books full of the inspiration of a genius; a few friends worthy of being loved and able to love us in return; a hundred innocent pleasures that bring us no pain or remorse; a devotion to the right that will never swerve; a simple religion empty of bigotry, full of trust and hope and love—and to such philosophy this world will give up all the empty joy it has.—David Swing.

PHILOSOPHY OF SAVING

Most of us are under the impression that we have learned about saving nearly all there is to learn. The fact of the matter is that we as a nation and individually are touching merely on the fringes of real saving. The saving of food nationally and individually has never seriously concerned us until recently. So many millions of people who before the war were contributing to the food supply of the world have been removed from that role and are now consuming without producing, that a possible shortage of food is now seriously brought to our notice.

And we think we are saving and we peel our potatoes before they are cooked when we should know that upwards of 20 per cent. of those peelings would be saved if peeled after cooking. We think we are saving and we buy vinegar and throw our apple and fruit parings to the pigs and rinse the remains of fruit in jars into the pig's feed. We think we have reached the pinnacle of saving and we still take a second serving of rich cocoanut pie. We are just learning the a b c's of saving in food as yet.

Nationally we are very wasteful. Thousands of tons of straw have been burned annually on the prairies. Scientists are experimenting in an endeavor to obtain gas from straw and they are enthusiastic over the measure of success they are obtaining. Millions of dollars of forests have been destroyed by fire and we scarcely gave the matter of a forest fire a second thought, for were there not millions of dollars in forests still standing? Food in inestimable quantities has been taken out of our land and wasted, leaving the land barren and poor. Ignorance and poor living conditions are costing thousands of lives. In fact we are more wasteful of human life than we are of almost anything else. Yet we wonder how we can save any more.

Our manner of living has been becoming more complex every year. We did not arrive at such a state of complexity without great cost and waste. It is impossible to get back to the old simplicity of former days nor do we wish to bring back former days, but we can attain a certain measure of simplicity even in the complexity of the modern days. And it is for that simplicity we should strive. Simplicity should be the basic fundamental of life at any time and certainly in a time of such tension and pressure as that of the present. Our whole civilization has been built on a process of waste, it would appear. Until we get back to a plane of simplicity and view things in their right perspective, we cannot hope to accomplish much in the way of fundamental economy. The statements of our food controller, Mr. Hanna, only verify the complexity of modern life. He is finding that the path between the producer and the consumer is so twisted and roundabout and so many people are implicated in that path that to simplify it would knock the bottom out of our economic situation. There was a time when our economic life was no more complex than the carrying of a bag of wheat to the corner store and the carrying back of some sugar and tea and other staple commodities. We must somehow get back to a happy medium between the extreme of those far-away days and the extreme of economic life today. Producer and consumer must get back to first principles of real and fundamental saving. Very little can be accomplished without serious study of the whole situation and a hearty co-operation. It does not solve the matter or take the re-

sponsibility off our shoulders to lay the blame for the present economic situation with its resultant high cost of living on the war, or the government, or Mr. Hanna, or the retailers, or the middlemen, or on anyone else. We have to face the problem of saving from our own standpoint and baffle with it in our own way, and bring to bear on it the light of our own philosophy. There is much yet to be learned about saving. In fact we are only in the kindergarten stage.

THE COYOTE NUISANCE

I have always been an advocate against the wholesale butchery of prairie chickens, those fellow sufferers of year 'round hardships in the west. Not so much did I pity the ducks. I compared them with the people who could afford to go to California for the winter. And I am glad that the American and Canadian governments are allied in protecting the prairie chickens this year.

But I wish they would form another alliance, and that is for the extermination of those pests the coyotes. There is just one word that can be said for the coyotes, but that can be disposed of in short order. They are great scavengers and dispose of dead carcasses, etc., that are thrown out. But a little legislation would compel people to look after that sort of thing.

Everywhere, nearly, in the west you hear farm women complaining of the coyotes being after their poultry. Everywhere you hear farmers saying that they would like to keep some sheep if it were not for the wolves. If these pests were removed the shortage of wool would very soon be relieved, saving thousands of dollars, besides building up a great national industry in both neighboring countries, that of wool growing.

Now we live in a jut of the Dominion buffalo park, near Wainwright, a reserve of 100,000 acres. Our place is fenced on two sides, in fact by the park fence, and in this tremendous area no shooting is allowed. The result is that it is a breeding place and a refuge for coyotes. Burrowers, they come under the fence, grab a chicken and dash back. They can laugh at you through the fence if they have any sense of humor, which no doubt they have, as they are "cute" enough for anything.

Three of my neighbors hereabouts have gone out of poultry raising entirely, and, with all my chicken raising this summer I have about what I started with in the spring. It is hard for people to fence in their chickens and feed them expensive grain when they should be out gleaning after the binder or scratching around the thresher settings.

This spring a coyote took a young pig from near the stable. This fall, while the men were stacking grain, one came out before their eyes and grabbed a big buff rooster, the head of the flock, and dashed into the park with him. I think if the government brought in lots of hounds and organized regular hunts all over the country, it would be great, and the farmers could join in when the busy time is over. It would also be great sport, no doubt.

Individual action does not do much when such

tremendous areas are protected, where hundreds are raised every year to strike out all over the country, far and wide, to rob the poultry yards.

I'm sure thousands of western women in Canada and the States would be glad to see the coyote nuisance stamped out and hear their blood-curdling howls no more. They are a menace to young calves, too. A rancher told me not long ago that he saw a cow driving a wolf from her young calf while another was dragging it away, when he rode up and rescued the calf. Let us make concerted action, I say, and down with the wolf.

ANNIE SHEPPARD ARMSTRONG.

A LETTER ABOUT MOTHERS

"Dear Bill:—We saw one of our boys off last night—off for France. . . . His brothers were with him, a sister too, and his sweetheart. Yes, and his mother was with him. He introduced the gang to his mother, and after he had done so, somehow it seemed he became the secondary member in the group. She hadn't a tear. As the youngest brother said to me today, 'Wasn't she great though? Mother always was there in a pinch.'

"You can bank upon it, mother was 'there.' She said very little. She was not upset. She was the head of the family, lending them courage and strength, rather than requiring it of them, and giving up her oldest son—the boy who had taken the place of his dead father—to the service of his country with a dauntless spirit that matched his sacrifice.

"There were tears in her eyes when she got back from the train. But there were other things there too—things that I couldn't describe and that I wouldn't if I could. The Kaiser had better look out for the boys who leave mothers like her, Bill. I'm strong for mothers."

—From a son "somewhere in Minneapolis."

VOCATION CHOOSING

Girls who share the responsibilities of their home are usually those who love it most. The daughter should not be treated as a favored boarder, but as a contributor to the home. Adolescence is the time gently and earnestly to put into the girls' hand the tools of her future profession. The mother who says: "Oh, it's so much easier to do it myself," is doing her daughter a fatal wrong. Housework, marketing, the care of money, sewing, patience and unselfishness with children, these she must have if she is to be in her turn a successful homemaker.

When school is over, unless there is the daily bread to earn, nothing is better for a girl than to take a course in domestic science. Eugenics, psychology and physiology are also interesting and developing subjects to study.

Suppose, someone may suggest, that these girls who have been so elaborately prepared for the profession of motherhood, should not marry? What then? Has not a lot of valuable time and energy been wasted? I think not. A course of training such as I have suggested develops a woman along all the lines in which she is best fitted to influence her generation. Many women who have spent their whole lives in "mothering," have never actually given life. To prepare for motherhood and homemaking develops and perfects the highest instincts woman possesses and there is always a place for her to exercise her profession and a corner of the world crying out for her ministrations. Even if she never comes to the full glory of her life, yet will she in no way be debared from carrying on her vocation.—Mothers' Magazine.

Here are some of the things that we have been accustomed to import from Germany and Austria: lace, toys, artificial flowers, fruit and leaves, dress trimmings, chinaware, cutlery, combs, buttons, fancy goods, lead pencils, drugs, dyes, chemicals, musical instruments and parts and electrical apparatus.

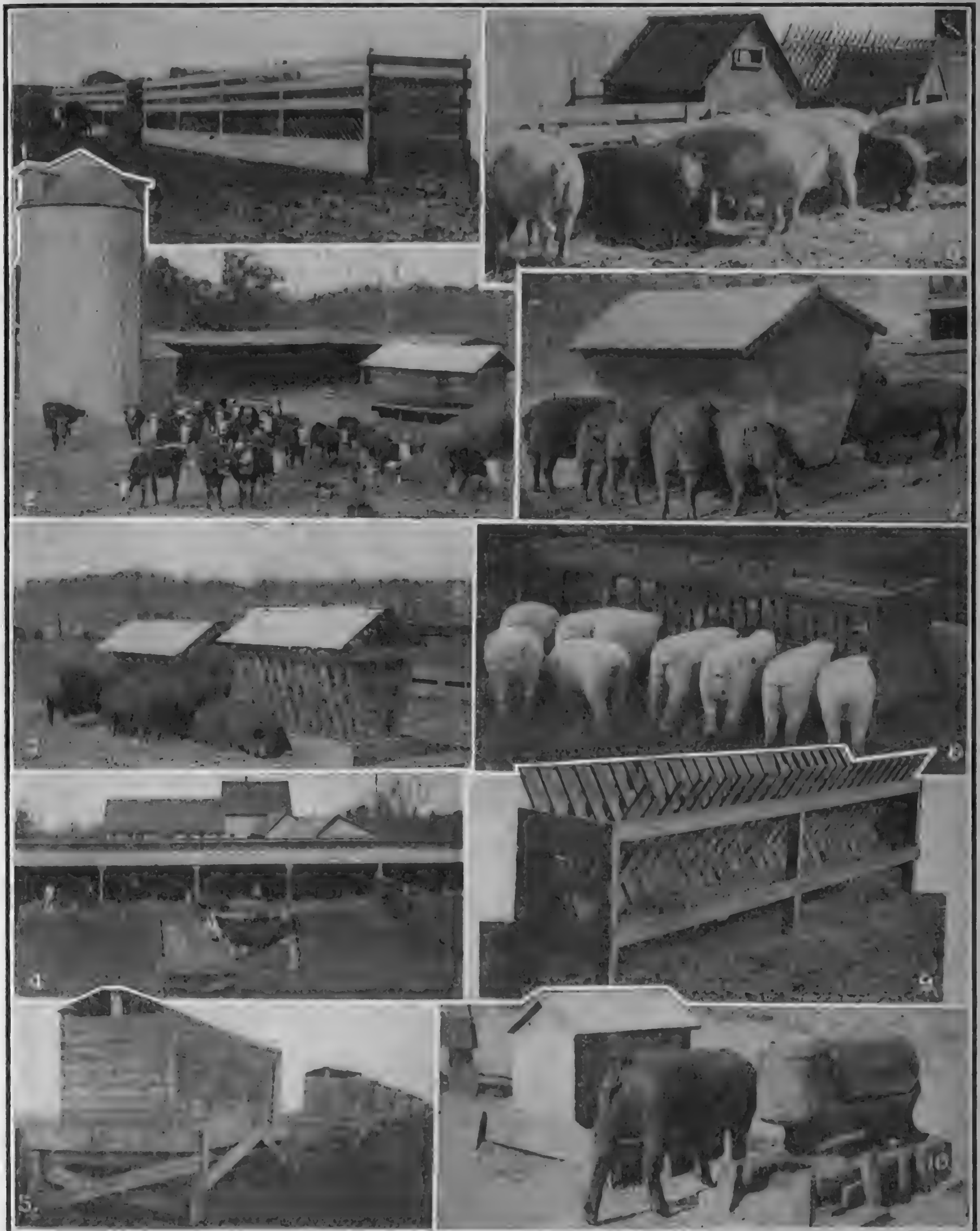


A COMING GRAIN GROWER
Little Willie Evans of Brookdale, Man., who knows all about farming and stock raising



CANOEING ON ROUND LAKE, NEAR PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN

Suggestions for Feeding and Housing Stock



1—Feeding racks for wintering steers at the Experimental Farm, Lacombe; 2—A good feeding yard and equipment; 3—Self-feeder for feeding roughage like alfalfa to swine; 4—An Alberta feeding scene (note the grain-feeding trough); 5—Self-feeders for grain on the Bar-U ranch, Alberta; 6—Wintering sows at Lacombe (note the A-shaped houses, which are later covered deeply with straw); 7—Self-feeder for hogs; 8 and 9—Feeding racks for lambs; 10—Hog-oiler, that the hog operates when he feels like it. Full specifications for the cattle-feeding rack shown in No. 1 may be secured from G. H. Hutton, Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alberta.

WOMEN IN THE NEW TIME

Canadian womanhood today is at the threshold of full enfranchisement. In the progress of democracy and especially through the patient and persistent efforts of the Political Equality League, the G.G.A.'s and kindred bodies a status equal to that of the men has been accorded them in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario. And the extension of that status in federal affairs is definitely guaranteed by the Union Government to be made at the close of the war. This means enlargement of sphere and of opportunity and the new situation is a challenge to the courage and the personal power of the women of the nation in the taking up in an effective way of a set of interests and responsibilities which up to the present time have been made a matter of personal concern to only a comparatively small number.

While the responsibility of getting into touch with the new environment and preparing to fulfil the new duties will lie upon every individual woman, it must be recognized that in such an association as the Grain Growers, which advocated the progressive step and which has a vital interest in promoting its success, there must be recognized a special responsibility for sympathetic and practical assistance to the womanhood of the country generally in equipping themselves for effective service. Since women enter the association and work in it on equal terms with men it may be expected that in the immediate future they will use their influence to secure in connection with the work of the association the study and discussion of questions of public policy in which women have special interest.

Specific Interests

Within that sphere lie such problems as the safeguarding of the family as an institution, the repelling of influences which threaten its integrity or mar its peace, purity and effectiveness, the care of infant and child-life and the securing of wholesome conditions for the normal development, physically, mentally and morally of the youth of our population, the establishment of a common moral standard as between the sexes, the securing of equal treatment in business and industry and the professions in certain cases where that is still denied. Possibly there should be associated with these the urgent problems connected with the prevention of certain forms of disease, the care of feeble-minded and defectives, the modernizing of our treatment of criminals—especially the humanizing of the system by larger emphasis upon reformatory and redemptive agencies—the final uprooting of the traffic in intoxicating liquors and drugs and the means to be taken for establishing and maintaining peace among the nations of the world.

In these things, not because they do not concern men, but because in many cases the neglect of them falls with bitter consequences upon women and children, it may be hoped that women's influence in public life will stimulate and hasten progressive action.

Changes Through War

Not only the course of progressive democracy, but the phenomena of war have had very material effect upon the status of women in the community. In the home countries across the sea and to a degree in Canada as well women have been entering lines of occupation hitherto exclusively held by men. They have evinced such magnificent courage and patience and resourcefulness, such willingness to toil and to suffer in these years of world tragedy that they can never again be treated in the patronizing and inconsequential fashion of former times. After the war conditions will not drop back again to the status quo. There will be a new degree of economic independence for women which will give her new and wider powers in the world of commerce and of industry.

Among the studies fitting for the development of woman's capabilities to meet the needs of the new conditions would be that of the work done by the leaders of the various movements for progress in which women have been specially concerned—Mary Wollstonecraft late in the 18th century, Frances Wright early in the 19th century, who began to agitate for women's rights; Florence Nightingale, the good angel of the Crimean war and the inspirer of the modern profession of nursing; Clara Barton, who nobly followed her in the American Civil War and in the Franco-Prussian War, laying the foundation for

modern Red Cross and relief work; Harriet Beecher Stowe, the champion of negro emancipation; George Eliot and Jane Austin among novelists; Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Frances Ridley Havergal among writers of poetry; Frances E. Willard among temperance workers and educationists; Jane Addams in city settlement work and community reform. The work done by these and others in the noble succession is well worthy of careful study and bears instruction and inspiration for those who follow in their footsteps.

Local and Individual

What work women may do for the community must for the present largely be decided by local conditions and individual aptitudes. The great governing principle is "Whatever they hand findeth to do, do with their might." Every woman in every rural community can find some means of helping the common life of the people. It is "up to" the community to bring her into touch with its life, to acquaint her with her opportunities, to invite her co-operation and to reciprocate in every helpful relationship. The Grain Growers are facing one of the great opportunities of the movement in moving purposefully toward the securing of a great army of reinforcement in the thousands of women who should be enrolled in their membership within the next three months. Make them record months. It's "up to" you.—W. R. W.

AN IMPERATIVE NECESSITY

If the work of the association is to advance in the immediate future as it should there must be concerted and carefully planned effort on the part of local officials to enlist before the New Year a very large number of the rural women of the province. It has to be confessed that in very many branches the inclusion of women has never yet been seriously considered and in many others some three or four or half a dozen have come in just because it happened they were interested. Now what is needed is that the working force of our male membership should be supplemented by a force practically equal in numbers of the women of the various communities in order that the actual working power of the association may be doubled.

What is needed is a definite and purposeful campaign for women membership. For this purpose the following specific propositions are recommended for consideration of association officers:—

1—Women make successful canvassers for all sorts of good causes. Why shouldn't the association be employing them?

2—In church work very much depends upon the loyal co-operation of faithful women. They would be just as loyal and useful in the association if given a chance.

3—Women are people, citizens, with full interest in all the ideals for which grain growers stand. Why should they not be given a chance to further those ideals?

4—Women have natural talent for program-making, persuading people to contribute, filling in with a solo or a recitation or an instrumental. What wisdom can there be in persistently attempting program-making without them?

5—Women are proverbially keen of intuition. Their intellectual and moral qualities will add zest and insight and interest to discussions that else might be prosaic and dry-as-dust. Are we wise to think of excluding them longer?

6—Women are effective debaters. In some branch associations they proved their worth along this line last winter. Will you arrange a woman's debate in your branch for this winter?

7—Women have shown marked ability and achieved signal success as directors and officials in association work. Will you elect half of your board for 1918 from among the women?

8—Young women attract young men. If you want an energetic and live association you will see to it that both classes are included.

9—Every branch occasionally wants the women of the community when a "festival" or a "lunch" is wanted. Why

not have the women always in the association as well as on festival nights?

10—Men were never meant—at least in a community organization—to segregate themselves away from mothers and sisters and wives and the better half of the community generally. Why should they attempt it in a G.G.A.?

11—The general association has given women equal status with men. It is up to the local branch to second this movement by making it locally effective.

12—Since church and state have given women their rightful place, a G.G.A. which does not see to it that they are brought in must soon come to be regarded as an anachronism—altogether medieval and out of date.

If local branches and their officers take up this matter with true Western energy and do their best it will mean that 5,000 Manitoba women and girls will be reported to the Central office at the close of the year as members in good standing and in A1 working in the G.G.A. Will your branch do its share?—W. R. W.

TECUMSEH GRAIN GROWERS

Tecumseh school, four miles south-west of Stonewall, has been during the past year or two attaining a favorable prominence from the fact that under its capable and progressive teacher, Miss Stafford, it has been doing conspicuously excellent work in the department of manual training. The people of the Tecumseh district, being progressive Canadians, appreciate that work, and during the past year have been improving the school premises by raising the building and placing it upon a substantial stone foundation, which will not only mean more adequate heating of the schoolroom, but also the securing of adequate space and accommodation for the necessary plant for more extended work in the line already so successfully inaugurated.

On October 25 a meeting of citizens was held to discuss the organization of a G.G.A. for the district. R. S. Comberbach was called to the chair, and S. Baer appointed secretary. After a brief statement by the chairman, M. J. Stanbridge, district secretary, addressed the meeting, announcing the policy of the district executive. Their hope is that within the next few weeks a group of local branches may be arranged in school districts adjoining Stonewall, including Tecumseh, Rockwood, Grassmere and Centre, which will act in business matters in association with the Stonewall branch, the group having a central executive committee, and at the same time each branch will form a local centre for general, social, educational and community work and for the promotion of the ideals of the Grain Growers' movement.

After an address by W. R. Wood, of the Central office, on the movement, its achievements, ideals and prospects, the meeting proceeded with organization. W. Harris was chosen as president, A. H. Matthews, vice-president, and S. Baer as secretary-treasurer. Messrs. T. Harcus, S. Bowler and Richard Comberbach were elected as members of the directors' board, the three remaining directors to be elected at a meeting to be held shortly. Mrs. W. F. Wieneke then was called on by the chairman and addressed the meeting on the work of the women and their organization in the movement. The new association begins its work hopefully in a live and progressive community and expects to add largely to its members within the next few weeks. With an Orkney man—a Westray man too we believe—as president and pilot, there is every assurance that the vessel will be steered judiciously and successfully to worthy achievement.

Selkirk district is to be congratulated on the foresight and initiative which led their executive to formulate the federation plan above mentioned. We hope in a few weeks to report the successful organization of the proposed branches. Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Stanbridge and Mr. Wieneke are on the job and are also busy preparing for the district convention soon to be held.

FORREST SOCIAL NIGHT

Forrest Grain Growers had a very successful gathering on October 30. To

the full capacity of the hall they gathered—men, women and children with some visitors from Oak Lake and Little Souris. A bright program of literary and musical numbers was much enjoyed. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, spoke at length on the co-operative work done in the Oakville branch, and W. R. Wood, of the Central office, dealt with the aims and ideals of the movement. Refreshments followed and closed a most enjoyable evening.

OAK RIVER CONTRIBUTES

The sum of \$75 was received this week from the Oak River G.G.A., being the balance of the returns from the Patriotic Acre scheme. This with remittance last year makes a total of \$1,051.50 received in all from the Oak River G.G.A.—a very creditable showing.

GRAIN GROWERS AND "PRINCIPLES"

The nobility of the moral standard set up by the farmers' organizations is well expressed in a paragraph in a letter written some months ago by a prairie farmer. It is as follows:—

"We must emphasize the principle which underlies such words as 'Equity' and 'Co-operation.' In some instances these words will mean cheaper commodities and economic gain, yet they may mean in some instances economic loss; but once we have seized the principle, or rather been seized by it, economic loss or gain will not concern us."

It is not money or possession that is the objective; it is not even "better conditions" considered by themselves, but a square deal, justice between man and man, between interest and interest, between nation and nation. That may mean lessened receipts in some departments of work and increased expenditure in others, but it will mean the greatest good to the greatest number, it will mean the obliteration of segregating distinctions of class, it will mean a wider prevalence of the three constituents of the coming kingdom—Righteousness, Peace and Joy.

QUESTION COMMITTEE

Many high class newspapers have a "Question Column" in which they furnish answers to questions of public interest which are proposed by their readers. Why shouldn't your Grain Growers' Association be a teacher to the community in some such way? A competent committee is appointed into whose hands questions of common interest, briefly put, legibly written and signed may be entrusted, either being collected in the regular meeting or sent by mail to the chairman of the committee. As a part of the program of each meeting, not to occupy more than 15 or 20 minutes, the committee presents brief and authoritative answers to the questions. In this way points of law or administration, questions regarding international relationships, economic conditions, moral problems, municipal affairs might be decided for enquirers to the advancement of general intelligence and well being. Which association will be first to make the question committee a pronounced success?

QUOTABLES QUOTED

"In the world of yesterday the great word often spoken in the hard tone of defiance was 'Nationalism.' The far greater word of the world of tomorrow will be 'Internationalism.' Yesterday the emerging people of the new-born democracies asserted themselves in what they lustily called their 'Independence.' Tomorrow when the horizons of life shall have been immeasurably widened, and when the meaning of life has been incalculably enriched, the dominant idea of the world will be broadened into 'Interdependence.'"—J. A. MacDonald.

"Canada and the United States being allies in a great cause, the people of the two countries should be permitted by every law of justice to trade freely with each other and the tariff wall should be absolutely smashed."—The Voice, Sept. 28, 1917.

"Legislators of this generation should realize that the time has passed when vested rights are to be accounted high and holy and human rights of little concern."—Biggar.

The fifty odd countries that have reasserted the primeval right to their highways have met and overcome every variety of beast which the railway kaisers have set up to scare the timid."—Biggar.

ECHOES FROM SECRETARIES' CONVENTION

Mr. A. D. Currie asked if it was still in order to discuss the Central office finances.

The secretary stated that he hoped the convention would not spend too much time in discussing this very important matter, as it was his intention later on to issue one or more special circulars dealing with this question, so that the discussion on same which was scheduled to take place at the next convention would be facilitated and the delegates in a better position to understand the situation. He stated that increased revenue was needed in order to give increased efficiency, and that he did not think there was any lack of ideas in the Central office for doing this, but that time after time it had proved impossible to carry out these ideas because the money was not in the treasury. He stated that the Central office, for the most part, lived from hand to mouth, spending the money as fast as it came in, and sometimes a little faster, and that it would considerably ease the work of the Central office if the secretary were not always under the necessity of watching the finances so closely, which result could be brought about by the establishment of a reserve fund. He suggested that increased revenue might be secured in three ways: (a) by direct tax, such as an increase in the membership fee; (b) by an indirect tax, which meant that the local secretaries and members would have to apply themselves and assist in carrying out the revenue-producing propositions, such as circulation of the annual report, hail insurance, etc., which were from time to time being advocated by the Central office; (c) by an appeal for increased grants from the government or other sources.

In his opinion the revenue of the Central office should not be less than \$25,000 per year, of which from \$6,000 to \$7,000 was required for the maintenance of an adequate staff to carry on the work, a similar amount for the president and other officers' expenses in attending to interprovincial and executive work, and the same for rent, stationery and the maintenance expenses.

Official Circular

A delegate stated that the statement just made by the secretary had cleared up many things in which he was interested. He introduced the question of the official circular and the Alberta page of The Guide.

The secretary stated that as the work of the organization increased in importance it had been found necessary to issue more circulars, going more specifically into detail and dealing with what might be described as internal private business of the organization. In all matters of general import it was possible to deal with matters in a general way, so that the circular could be published in full in the Alberta page of The Guide, or could be read by the secretary to the local without any particular danger of wearying the audience, but he had found that on some matters of internal management it was advisable to go into considerable detail, and that while he was not decided as to the best way in which these matters could be handled, he had been pursuing the plan of sending circulars addressed to the secretary personally, which were not published in the Alberta section of The Guide, and which were intended to be left to the discretion of the secretary as to what extent or in what way he should pass the information on to his members.

A number of criticisms and suggestions were offered, some expressing the opinion that the circular was too long, others that it was not long enough. A delegate suggested that the circulars might be sent to the members direct, so that they could read them before going to the meetings, and thus make extra time for discussion.

Another delegate explained that they had tried this and the result was that members who used to come to the meetings and hear the circulars read, then stayed away. Another delegate suggested that the local secretary or the Central secretary should make a resume of the circular, which would afford an alternative in bringing its contents before the local.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Mr. Molyneux of Leduc stated that their directors and the president always met 15 or 20 minutes before the meeting of the local commenced and discussed any circulars to come before the local, picking out what they thought would be of interest to the members and afterwards reading it to the local, either in full or giving the general sense of that particular paragraph. He felt that if anything, the circular was too short, because all the information the secretary gets in regard to handling the local is secured through that circular.

The general secretary stated that the matter was largely in the hands of the local, and that he hoped the discussion which had already taken place would only be the preliminary to further discussion and suggestions from the locals after the delegates had got home. The problem in regard to sending the circular to each of the members instead of to the secretary only was one of expense, not only in the matter of postage, but also in labor in addressing envelopes and in maintaining an up-to-date mailing list. He drew attention to the fact that advertising features had already been introduced into the official circular, and stated that the suggestion made was already under consideration, but that it would be necessary to go very carefully into the financial side of the question before anything was done. He was not sure that the advertising could be made to pay for the increased cost, but would endeavor to get figures and make a report. In his opinion the manner in which the circular should be communicated to the members was one in which each local was in a better position to decide for itself as to what would be most effective. His problem in drawing up the circular was to do it in such a way that it came as near as possible to pleasing all parties. He recognized that some required more information than others, and it was obvious from the discussion that his opinion in this regard was correct. He endeavored as far as possible to strike a happy medium, but it was largely up to the secretaries or the local board to decide what portions of the circular they should use if it was longer than they thought necessary, or to write to the central office for more information if it did not give them all they wanted.

Alberta Page

The Secretary stated that the general criticism in regard to this page was as to in what way it could be improved, most of the correspondents suggesting that more space be given. He stated that the page, since its inception had and in his opinion must remain a page confined to news of the association, such as reports of the work of local unions, the Central office and board of directors, etc. He did not think that it was either feasible or advisable that the page should be opened for the expression of personal or individual views on any particular subject or subjects. The proper place for expressions of this sort was the mail bag columns of the newspapers, and he himself, in common with the officers of the other three western organizations, had been in the habit of using the mail bag columns for the expression of any personal opinions that they might have. In regard to improving the quality of the material which did appear in the Alberta section under the present system, he was as anxious to do this as anyone; but there were two things which interfered particularly with its carrying out. The chief of these was the fact that while at a few periods during the year the locals were sending in more than enough reports to fill the page without being cut down, for the greater part of the time there was not sufficient material coming to hand to fill up the space allotted, and the reports had to be put in as they came to hand to fill up the space, and not infrequently other matter had to be added, or the space filled

in with advertising. The second difficulty was that the work of the Central office was continually on the increase, and that if the necessary amount of time to get this page out in the best possible form was to be set aside to attend to this work, other work would have to suffer. He pointed out that increased space meant increased work, and increased work involved extra expense; and that until such time as the U.F.A. was able to arrange for the appointment of an editor for the Alberta page who would be able to devote more time and thought to his page than was the general secretary, at the present time he did not think extra space could be used to good advantage. In the meanwhile the locals could assist considerably by sending in reports as to their doings at reasonably regular intervals.

Mr. Chipman stated that it frequently came up about having more space, but Mr. Woodbridge had explained that it could not be used. The Guide wanted to give the best information they could to be helpful to all the province. The great value of The Guide is for exchange of ideas. The interprovincial organ was responsible for the founding of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. He asked if through The Guide they would like information and exchange of views on rural municipal problems. A member answered "Sure." A show of hands was asked for in this regard and the response showed that the meeting was unanimously in favor of same. Mr. Chipman asked if they wanted detailed information in regard to co-operative trading. The meeting was also unanimously in favor of this.

Mr. Musket, of Jenner, stated: "I have noticed from the evidence of the page that it is often badly pushed for news. It should be filled by the locals with suggestions for improved work."

LOCAL UNION AT GOLDEN WEST

The following communication has been received from S. S. Boyd, secretary of Brutus Local Union No. 756: On Friday, September 28, a large number of farmers gathered at the Golden West schoolhouse, and after listening to a very able and eloquent address by Mr. Tregillus, of Calgary, decided to form a local union of the U.F.A. and 28 members enrolled. Mr. Tregillus, as chairman of the organization meeting, then called for nominations for directors, and the following were elected: R. H. Cuthbertson, president; S. Hallivang, vice-president; and G. L. Masters, W. H. McEwen, G. Hayes, F. W. Whitehead, R. Garbutt, J. Strobel, directors; S. S. Boyd, secretary.

On October 25 a box social and dance in aid of the Red Cross will be held in the schoolhouse at Brutus. The Union is also arranging for a supply of seed and feed oats for the members.

GETTING OUTSIDE TALENT

The secretary of Eye Hill Local Union No. 553, Archibald C. Muir, reports that they have had well-attended meetings every two weeks during the summer, as well as two special meetings. The special meetings were necessary to bring them in line with an arrangement whereby in the one case Mr. Milne, of Lacombe Experimental Farm, and in the other Mr. Ottewill, of the University, visited several locals in that district on consecutive days. As there is a co-operative elevator at Provost, their nearest station, they do not as a local engage in trade, but find the U.F.A. well worth while from a social and educational standpoint. Rev. C. E. Rogers, of Provost, who has purchased a cinematograph, has given exhibitions at several of their recent meetings. This has to some extent relieved the executive from the responsibility of getting up a program during the very busy season and has proved a source of attraction to young and old.

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OUR OBJECTIVE

What is the objective of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association? I wonder how many of our people would agree as to what is the principal aim and object of our association—the definite end for which we are organized and for which we are striving. Perhaps some will think that this is a subject to be reserved for Grain Growers' Sunday, but I hope that it will be discussed at our approaching district conventions, for I am very desirous of getting the views of the rank and file of our members upon it.

In order to decide upon the best methods for increasing our membership and extending the work of our organization, it is clearly necessary to have a definite objective in mind. It is also of the greatest importance that this objective should be of such a character as to furnish the dynamic and inspiration for all our workers and for all our efforts.

Importance of an Objective

I recently had a conversation with a gentleman who has been a leading worker in our movement, in which I asked him how we could enlarge our organization. He said: "To borrow a religious expression, what our association most needs today is a new gospel, or a new statement of our old gospel. In other words, there is a need that our objective shall be so clearly conceived and of such a character that it will be a greater moving influence with our people." This statement of his has caused me to think deeply about the chief end and purpose of our association.

We are living in a time of change and readjustment. The people of the world are in a death grapple because of a conflict of ideas and for the triumph of certain principles. It is a time when everything is being tried in the fire and only those things which have the value of pure gold should endure. Men and women are thinking more deeply than ever before, and existing institutions, organizations and customs are being carefully examined and tested. Efficiency is the watchword and everything is discarded which does not promote progress to attain our great end; the inferior and even the good must give place to the best.

Our own association, along with other similar organizations, must expect to submit to this critical examination. There is no way to escape it, and all who are the real friends of our movement will welcome the fire which will burn up the dross and reveal and preserve the pure gold.

Then, too, we have reached an important stage, or milestone, in the history of our organization and while we have made good progress so far, it is certainly worth while to look back and consider the way we have come, and map out the exact course we shall follow as we continue our journey.

Before any great thing or any great good is ever realized, it is first conceived in the brain of someone. Whether it be the building of a house, the construction of a railroad, the writing of a book, the painting of a picture, the winning of a battle, or the improvement of a community, there must first be created in imagination a plan or conception of the thing which is to be wrought out. If the people are to make progress towards an ideal, there must be continually before them a clear and distinct conception of it, and the ideal must be something which they desire to attain.

Our Objective Stated

Our objective has been stated many times both on the platform and on the printed page, but there is no reason why it should not frequently be restated. Neither is there any reason why such statement should not be examined critically at this time, and the question raised as to what should be our objective for the present and future. It seems imperative that we should now consider our objective with reference to the great war in which our Empire is engaged, and our people will look to our approaching conventions for some definite statement in this regard.

Our leaflet No. 10 deals with "The History, Aims and Objects" of our association, and our leaflet No. 16, which was prepared for Grain Growers' Sunday, also sets forth our objective. These should be reviewed at present together with our Farmers' Political Platform; in fact we should study all of the printed statements which have been published.

We say in leaflet No. 16, "We do not expect to solve our own problems without considering at the same time the needs of

all members of society; neither do we seek to remedy our conditions by depriving others of the world's workers of the just fruits of their toil. But, on the contrary, we are demanding such a regulation of the conduct of all individuals and corporations, and such a distribution of the government taxes as will secure an equal opportunity—a fair chance—to all men and women in all legitimate occupations. We want equity—a square deal—for ourselves, and what we want for ourselves we are desirous of securing for all others as well.

Purpose and Vision

In its vigorous and prolonged struggle for economic reform, the S.G.G.A. has been truly an influence for moral uplift and social betterment. The building of a nobler citizenship, a higher and better manhood and womanhood, has always been the ultimate purpose of our movement. We have never laid claim to being a religious organization, but we are glad that the religious leaders of our country have come to recognize the tremendous significance of our great movement. These men understand that no religious organization which fails to strive for the establishment of right economic and social conditions can ever be fully successful. They recognize also that no movement which is struggling for economic equity, for true co-operation, for proper home environment and for adequate educational facilities, as our association is doing, can fail to be a real factor in the establishment of God's Kingdom upon earth.

We Must Get Down to Earth

Life is a very real thing to the farmer, and his thoughts are chiefly given to the actual world in which he lives. However, the problems which command the attention of our association involve everything that concerns the mental, moral and material well-being of our people. Our efforts have been essentially educational, for before we could prescribe remedies, it was necessary that we should understand the problems involved. But the farmer is not long satisfied to deal only with theories and ideals and the mere preaching of reform. He insists on finding a way to put into practice that which he believes to be true and practicable.

We have learned that to be good farmers means more than to raise wheat and other farm produce. We must also market these products and purchase our supplies to the best advantage. In these trading activities we have found great advantage in the fullest co-operation, and so we have developed our organization along these lines. Since no farmer can successfully fight his own battle single-handed, we are gradually getting closer together and becoming more fully united. But let us understand that the farmers' movement, stands for something larger than co-operation in buying and selling and similar activities. It stands first of all for the recognition of the universal brotherhood of all men and for the principle that the rights and privileges of all members of society must be balanced and safeguarded on the basis of equity and justice. Our slogan is: "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Constitution Quoted

Our constitution states that the objects of our association shall be:—

1.—To forward the interests of the farmers in any honorable and legitimate way.
2.—To watch legislation relating to their interests and to suggest to parliament or the legislature from time to time the enactment of such legislation as may be decided upon by a convention or the central board.

3.—To carry on any business and to exercise any power of trade which the executive may deem advisable, when authorized by act of parliament.

Our conventions pass resolutions and make decisions which interpret these clauses of our constitution and apply them to our changing conditions. Hence, it is necessary that we frequently restate our objective in order that our statement of it shall express our fundamental purpose in relation to present day problems

and conditions. Therefore, we must continually be in the attitude of deciding upon our true objective, or at least of defining it. For these reasons it is of the highest importance that we should be guided by the best wisdom of the present, and yet keep in mind the fundamental aims and purposes of the past.

Keep the Goal in Sight

Our tendency is to think that our objective is something so definite and clear that it may be easily understood and followed under all conditions, but we find in experience that it is sometimes obscure and difficult to keep in sight. We need to be constantly on the alert in order to steer straight for our chosen goal. We find that we are in a world of ever-changing conditions in which new problems are arising and new opportunities are opening up before us. Not only are the conditions of our life constantly undergoing a process of change and development, but our own thoughts and opinions are changing also. Consequently it is very difficult to keep to our original purpose. So one should be very sure that his purpose is right and then steadfastly adhere to it. Our true objective should be constantly before us.

While we need in our movement those leaders who are willing to break with the past, and to navigate unknown seas, we also need those who insist on being guided by the light of past experience and who hold us steady to our original purposes.

Each Member Responsible

In our democratic organization, each member has an opportunity and an obligation to express his opinion as to what constitutes the true objective of our association. He is also under obligation to help attain this objective.

So, as we approach our district conventions, let us each think seriously about the course which our organization should take. There are many new and perplexing problems before us and we need to take counsel of each other and be guided by the light of true wisdom. It is not safe to follow the over-enthusiastic or the extremist too far or they will lead us away from our true objective. On the other hand, we cannot make progress and stand still. The world is on the move. It is dangerous to stand still or to drift.

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth,
They must upward still and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth."

Leaders of the Past

At our district conventions many decisions must be made which will have an important influence on the future of our movement. Therefore, it is of the very greatest importance that each delegate should carefully consider the true function and objective of our association and help to decide all questions with reference thereto. There is absolutely no doubt that our great success has been due, in large measure, to the wisdom and progressive conservatism of our leaders in the past, and I have faith that we shall continue to follow such leadership and that we shall go on to ever increasing success.

H. H. M.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE WANTED

Whereas it is very important that we not only elect win-the-war candidates, but candidates that will represent the people of this district after the war is over, and whereas if we elect a candidate from one of the old parties, such candidate will be bound to the party he belongs to. Therefore be it resolved that this association request our convention in district No. 14 to set a date for delegates from Grain Growers' locals in this, the Swift Current federal constituency, to meet for the purpose of nominating an independent candidate on the Farmers' National Platform to represent us at Ottawa.

J. K. AUSTRIK, Sec.-Treas.,
Waldeck, Beaver Flat G.G.A.

FAVORS FEWER DELEGATES

We, as the Instow G.G.A., think that the number of delegates should be brought down to one delegate to every 50 members instead of one delegate to every 10

members. We noticed at previous conventions every local sending one delegate.

By doing this we think more business could be transacted and also would bring expenses down for the locals. We would like to have you consider this resolution and to hear from you regarding same.

E. JAMES, Sec.-Treas.,
Instow G.G.A.

BALCARRES CONVENTION

Our convention will be held on November 15 at Balcarres. I would urge that every local secretary immediately call a special meeting of his local to elect representatives to the convention. You are entitled to one for every 10 members or major portion thereof. Remember this is your organization, and whatever resolutions the locals send up will be dealt with at the district convention and, if approved, passed on to our annual provincial convention.

Our success as an association depends on the loyalty and hearty co-operation of every member. Will you please remember this and see that your local is well represented. Send your best men and have them prepared to take an active part in the deliberations. Don't be the local to take the benefits of our standing as an association and do nothing to increase those benefits. Let us each be prepared to do his share.

"Canada expects this day each man to do his duty." What is yours? "Union is strength." Are you doing your best for the farmers' union?

Mrs. Frith of Birmingham is expected to be present and will speak on behalf of the women's section. Messrs. Rooke and Johnson are billed to be present, also Mr. Fleming and Mrs. McNaughtan. Will you be there? Do your best to come. When you have heard the other fellow, give us the benefit of your own judgment and experience.

WM. PENNY,
District No. 7, Director.

EASTVIEW HOLDS SOCIAL

A very successful community social was held at the church at Eastview on October 30. While the social was arranged by the ladies of the local, the church and the school also participated in it. There was a good turn out and the evening was voted a success by all.

The first item was a fowl supper. The ladies of the community provided a bountiful repast, and it was all that could be desired. The program of the evening consisted of songs, readings, a dialogue and an address. Some of the school children as well as the elder portion of the young people of the community gave some very good numbers.

Our superintendent of organization was present and gave some readings and a talk on the importance of building up community interests and encouraging a community spirit. A number of songs were given by Miss Learoyd, of the Central office, which proved very acceptable to the audience.

The Eastview local has over 40 members and is one of our live associations. R. M. Johnson, who is well known as a member of our executive and district director, has been secretary of this local for a number of years, and E. W. Dell is its president.

Arrangements are being entered into for conducting a much larger co-operative business. This local expects to carry on its regular business and social meetings as well as to enlarge its trading activities. We think that Eastview will make a good showing in the prize competition among the locals.

S. W. Y.

IN MEMORIAM

We have just received word of the death of one of the pioneers in our association, Thomas Lawrence, who passed away on October 21, at his home at Hanley, Sask.

The officers and members of the executive of our association extend to the family of the deceased their sincere sympathy in the great loss sustained. Mr. Lawrence was a prominent figure in our conventions and a man of large influence in our association. He was largely responsible for establishing our legal or fighting fund and was a liberal contributor to this fund for many years. A fuller account of his life and work will be published in a later issue.

H. H. M.

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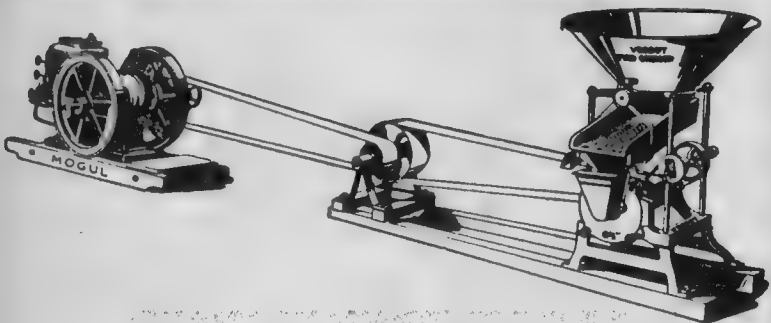
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This grinder cleans grain as well as it grinds. The spout that carries the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves, a coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse sieve catches nails, sticks and stones, but lets the grain fall through. The fine sieve holds the grain but takes out all sand and dirt. The grain passes to the grinding plates as clean as grain can be.

And it comes from the plates well ground. Vessot plates have such a reputation for good work that we have had to protect our customers and ourselves by placing the trademark "SV" on all the plates. Look for it.

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EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

Selecting and Growing Potatoes

Continued from Page 8

should be given during the growing season, particularly after heavy rains when the soil is just dry enough to cultivate. After the plants have done blossoming, a slight ridging of the rows should be done to protect the tubers from sunburn or early fall frosts. It must be considered that the tubers grow above the seed that is planted and not below. They naturally push up near the surface and need protection from frost and sunburn. Previous to the ridging the cultivation should be on the level at all times.

When the rows are hilled up early in the season the roots are severely pruned which injures the plant. While the tubers grow near the surface the roots go down deeper and spread out between the rows in all directions. Care should be observed not to destroy the roots. The soil between the rows should be kept loose near the surface at all times to prevent evaporation of the moisture from the lower depths and a hard crust should never be allowed to form. When the foregoing system of cultivation is carried on there will be no need to hoe or hand pull weeds between and in the rows. The crops should be free of weeds at all times.

Potatoes Best on Summerfallow

Probably the best place to grow the crop is on summerfallow, but it should not be grown on stubble land plowed under at the time of planting. When the intention is to plow the crop in on a stubble field, it should first be plowed shallow in the fall and harrowed and packed, and then plowed deep at the time of planting. Many crop failures are due to plowing under coarse stubble. It is not the intention here to go fully into the different methods of planting. The seed may be planted by hand, or by the plow, or by the planter. When it is done by the plow a good method is, instead of dropping the seed and plowing it under to first plow the field deeply, and when the field is plowed to drop the seed in the slight furrows left by the plow and press the seed in four inches deep with the heel, taking every third or fourth furrow, or the same result may be accomplished by using a hand planter. This allows the plowing to be done quickly and the team to go on with other work, when the planting may be

done more leisurely. When completed the field may be harrowed as usual. The soil being loose it is easy to press the seed in with the heel. To sum up the foregoing, the important point to observe is to plant good seed, having the plowing deep and moist and kept in that condition by cultivation throughout the growing season, preventing the soil from becoming dry and hard.

There are many different styles or makes of cultivators. The common horse hoe is a good implement to use. One with narrow point instead of blade or duckfoot style should be used, as the blades have a tendency to harden the soil below, although they are good to tear out weeds. The points do best work, as they open up the soil to aerate it, if used judiciously and not too deep so as to injure the root system.

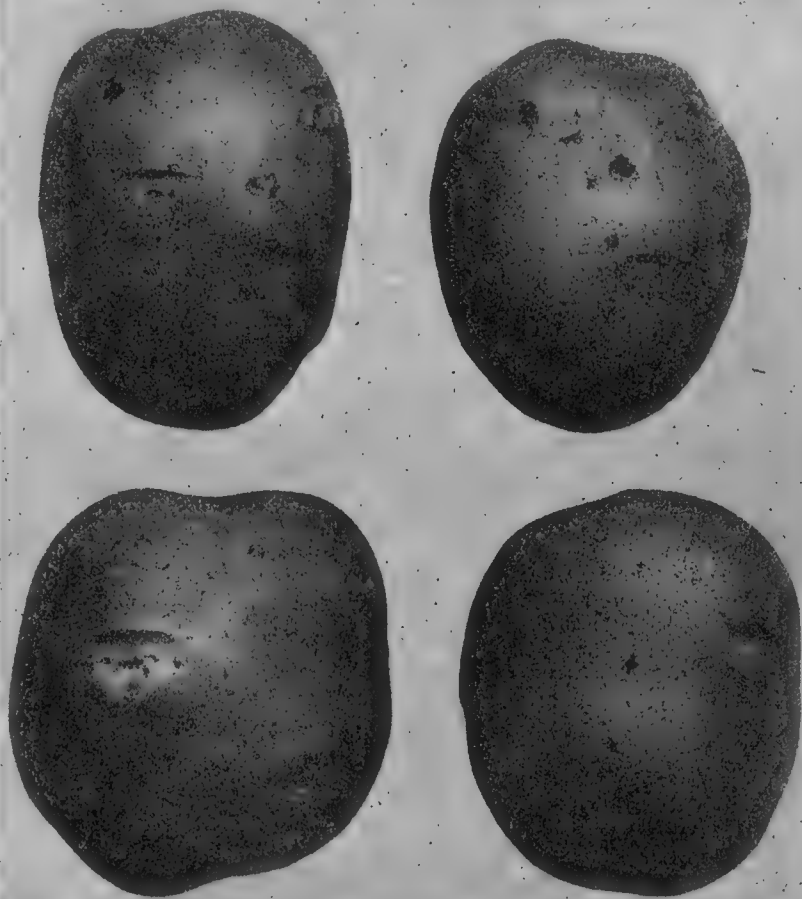
In harvesting the tubers they should be left on the ground for two or three hours to dry and harden, when they may be handled with less chance of bruising them when picked up as soon as dug.

The foregoing is the best method the writer has followed, and in general is the most adaptable to the general potato grower.

A deep soil and cultivation by several harrowings early in the season when the crop is planted are most important points. These and cultivation kept up between the rows during the growing season are the chief factors in the production of a bumper crop, as there is no possibility of weeds gaining the slightest hold on the crop. I consider the early harrowings very important.

How the Sweepstakes Potatoes Were Grown

The potato exhibit that won the sweepstakes at the International Soil Products Exposition was the Early Ohio variety. The original potatoes I purchased a few years ago, and from this seed I have made special hill selections each season for uniformity of type and tubers. Early Ohio is an early maturing sort of excellent cooking quality and fine flavor. It stands handling in shipping and is a firm hard keeper, keeping well into the late spring. The general type is roundish but inclines to the oval type as well. It is generally dark red in color, but the color ranges from dark to light red to brown red. The type that appeals to me, and which I am selecting, is the oval shape of light red color.



POTATOES THAT WON IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD

Top—Representative potatoes from Mr. Wheeler's exhibit of Early Ohio that won the Sweepstakes at the International Soil Products Exposition at Peoria this year. Bottom—Two of the Gold Nugget potatoes that won first in the general section and also in the dry farming section. Mr. Wheeler considers the Gold Nugget variety superior to Early Ohio in every respect.

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BOB LONG

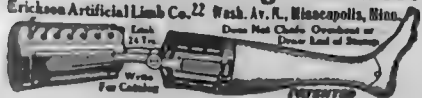
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This variety was grown side by side with Gold Nugget. Gold Nugget was awarded first prize in the classes open to all, in the general section, which admits exhibits from irrigated sections as well as from dry farm sections. It also won first prize in the dry farm section, in which a separate exhibit was necessary. Although the judges awarded Early Ohio the sweepstakes, I personally consider Gold Nugget a superior variety in every respect.

The field on which these two prize-winning sorts were grown was devoted to wheat plots the previous season. This crop was hailed out in 1916, was mowed and raked off the field. In the fall this land was plowed as shallow as possible to encourage germination, of any possibility of volunteer grain. In the late fall and winter stable manure was spread on the land and in the spring, after the melting snow had carried the liquid portion into the soil the strawy portion was burnt off. At the time the potatoes were planted the land was plowed 8 to 10 inches deep and the seed planted 4 inches deep into the edge of the furrow. The rows were 30 inches apart, closer than I usually plant, but I wanted to plant the crop on this particular field, so the crop was crowded. Some allowance was made, as early varieties may be planted more closely than late or main crop varieties. Early Ohio and Gold Nugget are both early sorts.

After the seed was planted it was lightly disced to pulverize the rough soil turned up by the plow from the lower depths. I would advise against this operation unless some judgment is used, as there is a possibility of turning out some of the seed. After the operation the field was harrowed several times at intervals until the plants were showing up well in the rows.

Cultivation was then given with the horse hoe three times during the growing season until the rows were overgrown with the tops, when cultivation was not possible. When the rows were four feet apart, cultivation may be given until later in the season. The season was only fair for the potato crop, but a good crop of all sorts was harvested. We had some long, dry periods throughout the season, but the early cultivation given offset this handicap to a great extent.

Under equal conditions on this field side by side, Gold Nuggets gave far better results, both in yield, uniformity of the type, size and shape, and other qualities. Early Ohio is one of the earliest varieties grown, but Gold Nugget is equally as good in this respect. It is noteworthy that the Gold Nugget won in two separate classes.

HELP FINANCE THE CROP

From recent comparative estimates of the 1917 western wheat crop it will take about \$500,000,000 of somebody's cash down to get it on the market. Here's half a billion dollars supposed to go into the pockets of the wheat raisers. That half a billion dollars will do a heap of good.

Where is the cash down to come from? Perhaps the farmer himself can do a little financing. One of the best ways to figure practically in this is for all the farmers that can to roll up their subscriptions to the Canadian Victory Loan. Canada needs at least \$150,000,000 to help Great Britain keep on buying Canadian wheat and hogs and beef and munitions. Is there any reason why John Jones, farmer, should not lend the government a couple of hundred or so this year at five and a half per cent per annum, so that the government can help Great Britain to pay cash down for John Jones' wheat?

It was during the nerve-racking period of waiting for the signal to attack that a seasoned old sergeant noticed a young soldier fresh from home visibly affected by the nearness of the coming fight. His face was pale, his teeth chattering and his knees tried to touch each other. It was sheer nervousness, but the sergeant thought it was sheer funk.

"Tompkins," he whispered, "is it trembling you are for your dirty skin?"
"No, no, sergeant," said he, making a brave attempt to still his limbs. "I'm trembling for the Germans; they don't know I'm here."



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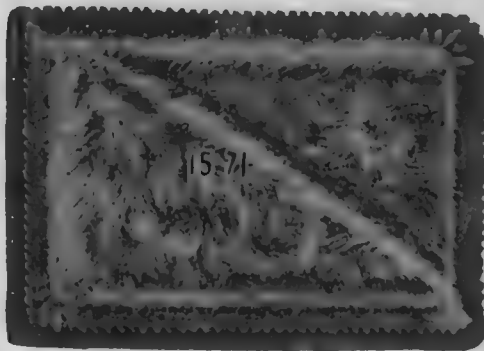
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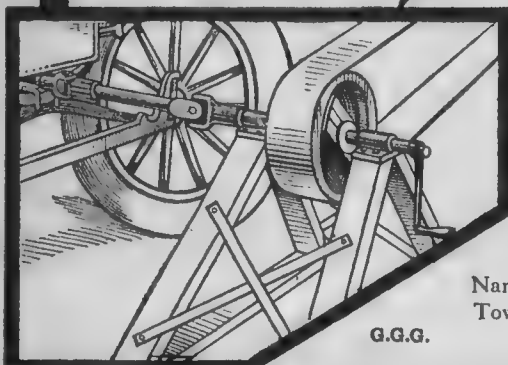
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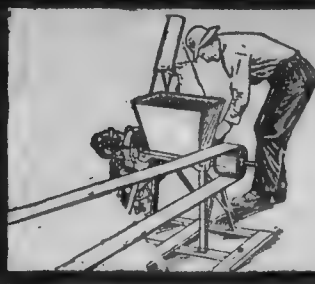
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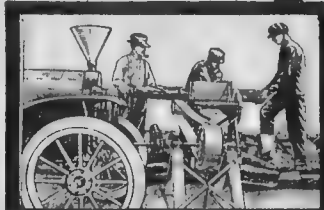
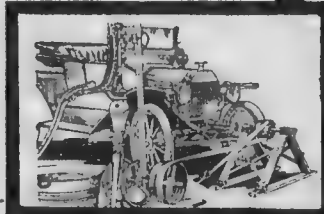
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The pictures shown give a few uses of this great labor and money saving equipment. A special cooling device gives ample radiation.



Farm Machinery

DECIDING ON A TRACTOR

Could you recommend me a tractor from 10 to 12 horse power on the draw-bar for rolling land and medium soil? I am convinced that I should have one, but I am perfectly ignorant about tractors. There are so many on the market that it is too hard to decide which one I should choose.—E. S., Harmattan, Alta.

The following points should be kept in mind in buying a tractor:—

(1). Mechanical Design—The design should not permit of the tractor injuring itself by improper handling. This is with special reference to the gear shifting device. It should have a range of speeds suitable for the work you expect to do with it. For satisfactory hauling on roads a somewhat higher speed may be desirable than that used for farm work.

(2). Simplicity—The fewer parts there are to adjust and inspect, the more satisfactory the tractor is likely to prove. The design should permit of attaching draw-bar or belt without inconvenience. Sometimes one part of the machine is where it interferes with operating the belt satisfactorily and needs to be removed when the machine is on belt work.

(3). Accessibility of Parts—Parts which are likely to wear out and need replacement should be as accessible as possible. These items are crank shaft bearings, connecting rods, wrist pins, etc. Where bushings are to be replaced by babbitt, in many cases it is desirable to pour the bearing with the shaft in place.

(4). Lubrication—All parts subject to wear should be lubricated by sight feed and perhaps force feed systems. These systems should be readily inspected. The time consumed in lubricating a tractor during the season's work is considerable. It should be possible to inspect this while the tractor is in operation without endangering the safety of the operator or the quality of the work.

(5). Protection of Working Parts from Dust—An enclosed tractor is likely to have a longer life than one which has the working parts exposed to grit and dirt. Most of the work which the tractor is called upon to do places it in very dirty conditions.

(6). The standing of the company manufacturing the tractor should be investigated, as it has an important bearing upon the likelihood of securing repair parts. It also insures the purchaser against loss in case a defective machine is purchased.

(7). Length of Time on Market—Very new types are likely to meet with considerable change and unless the type has been well tried out it will be difficult to secure parts to replace those which are broken or worn out. Conservative companies usually test out good models before putting them on the market. Then they feel justified in keeping a good deal of money tied up in repair parts.

The points just mentioned are important. However, let me say that in rolling land I would prefer a four wheeled tractor. You should also make sure that the engine will burn kerosene under all conditions. To sum up, look around and find out which firms are represented in your locality and see that they carry a complete line of repairs and give their customers good service. The result will be that your choice will lie between a few companies of good repute and whatever your choice may be you will have made no mistake.—J. MacGregor Smith, M.A.C., Winnipeg.

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(1). Which would be cheaper to build, a barn of concrete or stone and which is more lasting?

(2). How much cement is required for a barn 36 feet wide, 78 feet long, 9 feet high and 14 inches thick?

(3). How much cement is required for a stone wall 22 inches thick, 9 feet by 36 feet by 78 feet?

(4). How much would the labor cost if the farmer furnished everything?

No. 1—The question of cheapness of a barn of concrete or of stone will depend entirely upon the local prices of building stone and cement in the locality where the work is to be done and also on the price of labor. In general it can be said that first class stone masonry costs from 1½ to 3 times as much as concrete to meet the same conditions.

No. 2—There will be 88 cubic yards of concrete in the foundation walls which are in question. The concrete for this

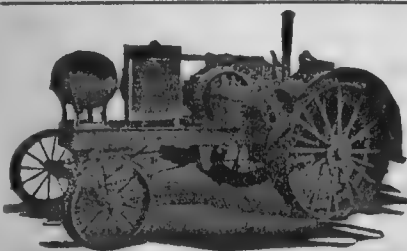
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Write for Easy Terms and Illustrat-
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work should be mixed in the proportions
of one bag of cement 2½ cubic feet of
sand and 5 cubic feet of crushed stone or
gravel pebbles. The broken stone should
range in size from ¼ inch to 1½ inches
and the same applies to the gravel peb-
bles. If bank-run gravel is available it
must be screened through a ¼ inch screen
in order to secure good results. The
material passing the screen should be
used as sand and the material retained
upon the screen, up to 1½ inches, should
be used as stone. These materials with
the cement should then be remixed in the
proportions above stated. This will re-
quire 110 barrels of cement, 44 cubic
yards of sand and 88 cubic yards of
broken stone or gravel pebbles.

No. 3—This foundation wall will con-
tain 228 perches of stone (16½ cubic feet
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four-tenths of a barrel of cement for a
perch of stone and the total amount of
cement required will be 91½ barrels.

No. 4—The labor cost on this work, if
it is built in concrete, will be about \$300.
If it is built in stone the labor cost will
be about \$450. It is to be understood
that these prices are only approximate as
we do not know the local price of labor.—
Canada Cement Co. Ltd., Montreal.

Ed. Note—It must be remembered of
course as stated in the above reply that
the local labor cost would be a big factor.
The availability and character of the
stone to be used would also be an im-
portant consideration.

GIDE'S AFTER-THE-WAR POLICY

Prof. Gide, the eminent French econ-
omist, has this to say regarding the
position of co-operators on after-the-
war commerce:

"Co-operators have nobly played
their part in this war and have even
surpassed our expectations. They have
rendered excellent services in the na-
tional defence in their respective coun-
tries. But a greater task is before
them after the war.

"As the representatives of consumers
they will have to fight against all pro-
tectionist measures, which by exclud-
ing foreign products would increase the
cost of living at a time when there
will be quite enough to do to fight
the increase of prices which will con-
tinue long after the cessation of hos-
tilities.

"As consumers also they must be
guided in their purchases, not by per-
suation but by reason; not with a view
of inflicting an injury on others, but
with a view of obtaining for themselves
and for everybody the greatest possi-
ble advantages. As co-operators we
should first try to understand co-opera-
tion at home, which requires that the
productions of a country should be as
varied as possible in order to stimulate
national activity in every form. Traf-
fic at home will always be of more im-
portance than foreign trade; but we
must not think that in France we can
do all things better than they are done
elsewhere. Every nation has its own
genius; every land its natural resources
and we must realise that division of
labor, which is but a form of co-opera-
tion, is the law of progress for nations
as well as for individuals, and that
the motto 'every man for himself'
would be as fatal for one as for the
other.

"With regard to Germany and Aus-
tria we should abstain from all sys-
tematic boycott, which would have no
other object than the ruin of German
commerce, but only to allow them free
access to the allies' markets on con-
dition that the two empires consent
to limit their armaments and adhere
to the principle of arbitration."

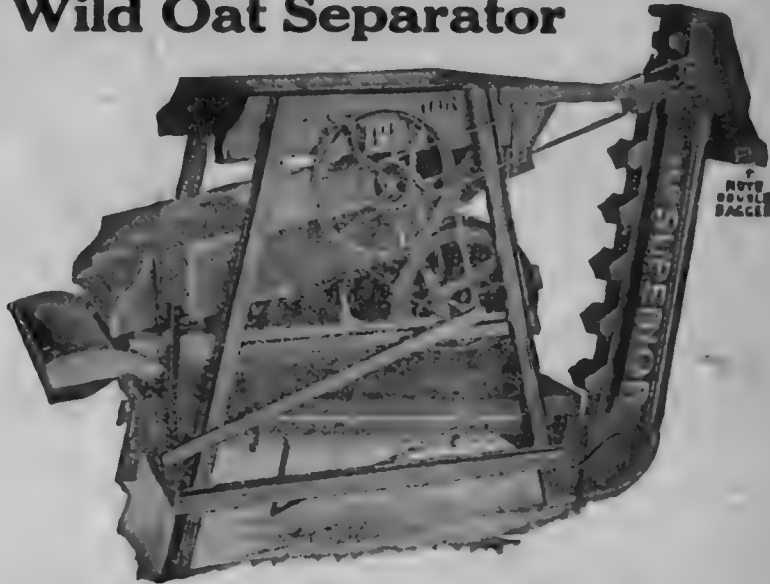
C.N.R. DEAL UNDER WAY

Details of the agreement by which
the \$60,000,000 of common stock of the
C.N.R., now in the hands of private
owners, will be taken over are now the
subject of discussion between repre-
sentatives of the company and of the
Dominion government. It is believed
that the terms will be definitely fixed
and the contract executed at an early
date. The government is anxious to
complete the transaction without delay
because the approach of winter may
interfere with the examination of the
physical properties of the system, which
the board of arbitration may wish to
undertake to make. When the stock
passes into the hands of the govern-
ment, Hon. Frank Cochrane will be ap-
pointed chairman of the board of direc-
tors of the system.

SAVE DOCKAGE

Clean Your Grain Before Marketing with

The Lincoln "New Superior" Wild Oat Separator



The Lincoln "New Superior" is **STRONG, WELL BUILT**
and **BOLTED—Not Nailed**

With our patented open and blank space sieves, it positively separates every
wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end.

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the
"New Superior" cannot do, no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, and
is absolutely reliable. Made in sizes 24, 32, and 42 inches wide, with or with-
out bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Limited

Builders of light-weight, high-grade Gasoline Engines for all farm power work

Dept. D, Whyte Ave. and Vine St., Winnipeg, Man.

Fanning Mills—Saw and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln
Saws—Incubators—Universal Heists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagon
Hardware Specialties—Mountain and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centres—Combination Threshing Outfits.

The Evergreen Northwest Invites You this Winter



A few hours to the
west of you is a land of
mild temperatures, salt
breezes, green forests, and beautiful,
busy cities.

Now this winter, in your rest time,
recreation, inspiration, and the sight of
sport, booming business and preparations for
war are offered you in

THE GREAT PACIFIC NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON OREGON BRITISH COLUMBIA

Farmers are learning that vacations pay them, as
well as other business men. Farmers who take vacations show in
cultivating themselves the same care and foresight that they give
to soil building.

You, too, will find that money spent in improving your
health and broadening your outlook is well invested.

As you enjoy the amusements and study the in-
dustries in the cities of this territory of unlimited
resources, as you go about in refreshingly mild
temperatures by train, automobile and boat, you
will get a sense of strength and enthusiasm
that will abundantly repay any expenditure
of time and money you may make.

Write to us for any information
Pacific Northwest Tourist Assn.
Dept. L, L. C. Smith Bldg.
SEATTLE, WASH.

Please leave every month in the year in the Evergreen
Northwest—the finest all-year-round climate in the World.

Rural Municipal Affairs

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

Meeting of Council,
Council of Rural Municipality of
Isbould Worry, No. 652.

Held in Municipal Office on Tuesday,
September 27.

Present:—Councillors, Division No. 1, J. C. DuLess; Division No. 2, absent; Division No. 3, absent; Division No. 4, Task Undone; Division No. 5, B. Hind Thetimes; Division No. 6, I. D. Absent.

Reeve, Idu DeClare; secretary, Mostly Underpaid.

Meeting called for 10 a.m.

Meeting called to order 1 p.m.

Idu DeClare in the chair.

Minutes previous meeting read by the secretary.

Moved by B. Hind Thetimes: That minutes be adopted without alterations.—Carried unanimously.

Secretary presents current correspondence.

Moved by Task Undone: That secretary look after correspondence.—Carried unanimously.

Special bills presented.

Acct. J. D. Talklots, \$15, damage to wagon account of culvert in lisrepair.

Moved by Idu DeClare: That we pay account of J. D. Talklots in amount of \$15.—Carried unanimously.

Account of Out T. Skinnum, \$75, damage and loss of time due to miring in the mud on main highway.

Moved by I. D. Absent: That we pay Out T. Skinnum in the amount of \$75.—Carried unanimously.

General accounts presented as follows:

Office supplies\$ 0.42
4 second-hand wheel scrapers 17.00
1 second-hand road plow..... 6.00
1 second-hand road drag..... 7.50

Account of advertising in local paper (ad. showing councillors as representing various divisions with half-tone likeness of each, \$32).

Moved by J. C. DuLess: That all of the foregoing accounts be paid with the exception of the account submitted for office supplies and that it be held over for further investigation.—Carried unanimously.

Matter of collecting taxes considered.

Moved by Task Undone: That secretary hire a rig and spend at least two days each week driving through the country to collect taxes.—Carried unanimously.

E. Z. Mark appears at meeting and asks that road running east and west on the south side of his homestead be inspected, so that when the council is in a position to do so some monies can be expended in improving this road.

Moved by B. Hind Thetimes: That secretary make an inspection of the road in question and report to the council at its next meeting. Carried unanimously.

Petition signed by Alf Farmer, Gud Worker and B. Z. Mann presented to council asking that the council appropriate the sum of \$50, to be used in grading an impassable slough on one of the main roads running north and south on the east of section 9 in township 36, Range 17, W. 7th, on condition that they contribute in labor—a like amount to finish the job.

Moved by Idu DeClare: That petition signed by Alf Farmer, Gud Worker and B. Z. Mann be tabled.—Carried unanimously.

Secretary mentions the fact that it will be necessary to have office heated during the winter months.

Moved by B. Hind Thetimes: That we set aside the sum of Eleven Dollars (\$11.00) to be known as the fuel account and instruct the secretary to purchase a stove and fuel to be used in heating office.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by J. C. DuLess: That Idu DeClare, Task Undone and B. Hind Thetimes be appointed as a committee to look into the matter of building a skating rink not to cost more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) and that they report at the next meeting.—Carried unanimously.

OUR MUNICIPAL PAGE

In this issue we begin the publication of a department devoted exclusively to municipal matters. This department will occupy a full page and will appear once each month. It will be full of matter of particular interest to members of municipal councils and to others interested in municipal work. We are convinced that it opens up a great field of useful service that will be of inestimable value to those engaged in advancing the cause of better local government. Good government, like charity, begins at home. Before we can have good national government we must have good municipal government. To assist in improving local government this page will be devoted. It will be edited by John M. Pratt, formerly secretary-treasurer of a municipality at Allan, Sask. Besides several years' experience as a municipal secretary-treasurer, Mr. Pratt has had considerable experience in provincial municipal matters. The co-operation of all who are interested in municipal affairs is solicited in making this department of the greatest possible service.

EDITOR OF THE GUIDE.

Moved by I. D. Absent: That we adjourn to meet at the call of the Reeve.—Carried unanimously.

(Signed)

IDU DECLARE, Reeve.

MOSTLY UNDERPAID, Sec.-Treas.

The Guide has been fortunate in obtaining copies of minutes of council meetings of many rural municipalities. They will be reproduced in this department.

FERTILE FIELD

Once upon a time there was a man named Smith. He lived upon a rough and stony hillside farm in the state and stony hillside farm in the state of Pennsylvania. The land was very stony the soil heavy and inhospitable. His two old horses were poor and knee-sprung; the old cow was blind in one eye and thin to the point of emaciation; and his old spotted hound would slink away with an air of apology when anyone approached. Smith had neither wife or child and for many years toiled on in a half-hearted way, scarcely able to meet the interest on the mortgage inherited from his father.

One night Smith had a dream, and dreamed that he was the owner of great fields studded with the rarest gems—diamonds, acres of diamonds. Said he: "I will sell my farm and fare forth into a far country and my dream will become a reality."

The farm was sold; the horses were sold; the cow was sold; the old dog found a new master; and the pilgrimage began. Over hills and through valleys; through wild and unknown mountain fastnesses; through swamps and wilderness he wandered. His wandering developed into a mania, and ever just

less points of brilliant fire. Diamonds! Yes, literally acres of diamonds.

Jones lived in ease and died in affluence.

For 10 years the Grain Growers' Guide has stood as the unquestioned champion of the farmers of Western Canada. This championship was not a self-appointed task but was demanded by the people of the west as a means of self-preservation. The editorial policy of The Guide has never been conducted with the idea of making compromises for the sake of revenue—first and foremost at all times it has been a matter of rendering service.

The campaign carried on by The Guide, since its organization, has been an educational campaign—and it has dealt, especially, with provincial and national legislation that was of vital interest to the farmers of the west.

The development, character and ultimate destiny of any nation is measured and limited by the form and character of its government. Form of government is a question of ideals of those governed. The efficiency of administration is but the reflection of the industry, ambition and moral standards of the whole people. In a more direct sense our provincial and national governments in all phases are larger types, with the same standards and ideals, of our local self-governing bodies.

If you as an individual do not take sufficient interest in your local council to see that due provision is made for the education of your children, that good roads are built and maintained and that your municipal funds are properly and economically expended you may rest assured that your larger governing bodies will retain their character of

HOW WE CAN MUTUALLY ASSIST EACH OTHER

In this department of The Guide we do not want to theorize—we want to deal with all of the live practical problems that are confronting those interested in municipal affairs. We want to help you build better roads or roads just as good more cheaply. We want to help you solve your educational problems. We want to help you with weed supervision, hail insurance, taxation methods, social development.

This department was organized with the one idea of rendering a service to the people of the West. Our ability to serve will be measured by your willingness to co-operate with us. What is the burning question in your district? If you have an idea or complaint—pass it along. Contributions on any question referring to municipal affairs will be welcomed. We shall also be glad to receive photographs of municipal hospitals, modern municipal offices, or anything of special interest to municipal officers. Address all communications to Municipal Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ahead he could see those gleaming gems.

Time passed, age stepped in, and Smith, alone, friendless and broken by ever recurring disappointments became convinced of the futility of his search and died.

One day, as Jones was following the plow in the rocky field he had purchased from Smith, he was attracted by the glitter of unusual particles in the soil. It was high noon, and these little stones caught the bright rays of the sun and flung them back as count-

petty party bickerings and patronage. These are not platitudes; they are facts.

No one questions but that The Guide will ver continue its fight in the interests of the western farmers with unabating intensity. The function of this department will be the cultivation of that overlooked and unpromising field of Jones'. We begin with a very decided advantage. We know that within the field are "acres of diamonds."

A Case In Point

The public has been kept in constant

touch with our liberal spenders at Ottawa. If the steel corporation was to be subsidised we knew about it. If our friend Daniel was given a few millions for spending money we knew about it. If our Uncle Samuel purchased a new rifle and a few paltry cartridges we knew, and so on without end, but few of us ever stopped to consider the fact that yearly there is raised by direct municipal taxation, in the three western provinces, better than fifteen millions (\$15,000,000).

Now 15 millions of dollars would almost look after the tobacco needs of Sir Joseph himself and we are of the opinion that the public would like to know something about how this money is being expended. We are sure that most of this money is wisely and economically expended, but when we stop to consider we know that most of it is spent by men who make no pretensions as to being qualified by any former experience and we are of opinion that some of it is wasted. There is no excuse for waste.

Now there are certain rural municipalities throughout the west which have been eminently successful in systematizing their road building and obtaining really remarkable results from monies expended. We know this to be the case and we want, for this department, the experience of the men who have been instrumental in systematizing this work.

Have you been getting results from the money you have been paying as taxes? Has your council any definite policy of road building and maintenance? Is it the fault of your council or the fault of the system?

PETER GURKY

Peter Gurky came to Western Canada in 1905. He came from Russia, where opportunity is kept locked and closely guarded and he came here seeking that one treasure, opportunity. He brought with him a Russian peasant girl of sturdy stock—she was his wife.

Chronology

1905—Worked by month till harvest; harvest wages; chored in winter.

1906—Child born; a boy; worked for wages; homesteaded.

1907—Yoke oxen; walking plow; breaking out, custom rates.

1908—Child born, boy; 10 acres crop; breaking out, customs rate.

1909—20 acres crop; worked all summer on land.

1910—Child born, boy; 40 acres crop; Oxen die.

1911—Mortgage land; buys horses; 50 acres crop; crop frozen.

1912—Child born, boy; 60 acres crop; crop died out.

1913—70 acres crop; Sheriff on the job; finest prospects ever seen in July; no credit; no money; August 1, crop completely destroyed by hail.

1914—Child born, boy; no ambition to try again; moved to North Dakota.

Six good citizens lost to Canada. Don't you think municipal hail insurance would have saved him? We would like to know what you thing about it.

MANITOBA CABINET CHANGES

A change in the personnel of the Manitoba cabinet has taken place. Premier T. C. Norris announced on November 3 that Hon. A. B. Hudson, attorney-general, had resigned, and that Hon. T. H. Johnson, formerly minister of public works, had been appointed to succeed him. George H. Grierson, member for Minnedosa, will be sworn in as minister of public works.

SASKATCHEWAN ELECTIONS

On December 10, in Saskatchewan, rural municipal councillors will be elected for a term of two years instead of one as in the past. Three of the councillors elected in 1917 will hold office for one year and three for two years. In 1918, and from then only, three councillors will be elected annually. A reeve will hold office for one year only.

YOU NEVER BEFORE HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE THE PIANO YOU'VE WANTED FOR SO LONG ON SUCH TERMS OF PAYMENT AND AT REDUCED PRICES OFFERED TO A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY IN THESE

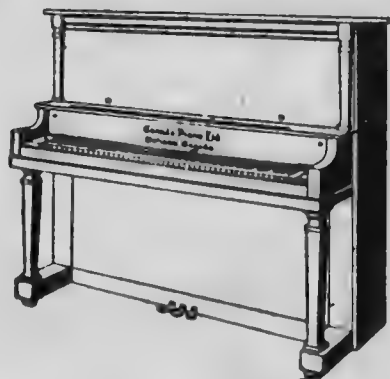
Three Great Piano Bargains

You Can Save Over \$100 on Any One of Them--Read How

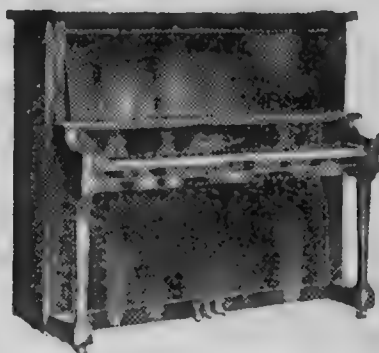
Any one of these instruments carries with it a reputation based on years of satisfactory service from ocean to ocean. You would be proud to have any one of them in your home. During the next few weeks we will dispose of a number of these at greatly reduced prices—and on terms to practically suit any purchaser. You are assured a saving of \$75.00 on any one of these three well known instruments—by increasing the cash payment you can effect a still further saving of \$40.00 or \$50.00. Write today for further particulars of this unusual great saving offer.

\$50 Cash

Sends Any One of These Brand New Pianos to Your Home--Freight Prepaid



Canada Piano
Regular \$400 value **\$325**
for.....
or.....
Pay \$100 cash and the price is **\$315**
Pay \$175 cash and the price is **\$300**
Pay all cash and the price is **\$285**



Bell Piano
Regular \$450 Value **\$375**
for.....
or.....
Pay \$100 cash and the price is **\$365**
Pay \$175 cash and the price is **\$350**
Pay all cash and the price is **\$330**



Gerhard Heintzman
Regular \$500 Value **\$425**
for.....
or.....
Pay \$100 cash and the price is **\$415**
Pay \$175 cash and the price is **\$400**
Pay all cash and the price is **\$375**

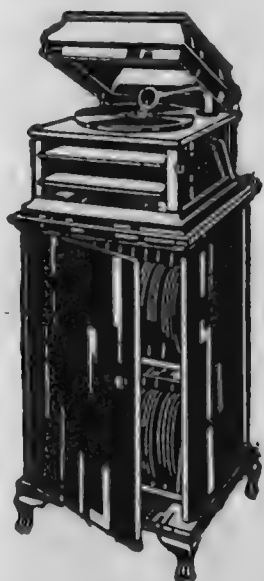
UP-TO-DATE 88-NOTE PLAYER PIANOS ON EASY TERMS, \$575 UPWARDS

WE PAY FREIGHT

Any instrument you may choose will be laid down with stool to match at your nearest station in guaranteed perfect condition, all freight charges prepaid.

BALANCE ON EASY TERMS

No matter what cash payment you may care to make, we can arrange quarterly, half-yearly or annual payments on the balance.



This Beautiful Columbia Grafonola

Shipped to your address---freight prepaid---complete with 24 selections of your own choice - -

\$75

Two Other Special Grafonola Offers

STYLE 50

Complete with 24 selections—
a beautiful table model,
completely enclosed

\$63

STYLE 102

Complete with 24 selections—
a beautiful cabinet
model, holds 75 records

\$117

[Terms arranged on any of these propositions in monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual payments]

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DIRECT FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES
STEINWAY, GERHARD HEINTZMAN, NORDHEIMER, CHICKERING, HAINES, BELL,
SHOLOCK-MANNING, DOHERTY, CANADA AND LEBASE PIANOS.
EDISON, COLUMBIA, EUPHONOLIAN AND PHONOLOGA PHONOGRAPHS.

Messrs.
Winnipeg
Piano Company
333 Portage Avenue,
Winnipeg

Without in any way obligating me to purchase you might send me illustrated catalogue and full particulars regarding Piano Grafonola

advertised in the November 7th issue of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Name

Address

USE THIS COUPON

WRIGLEY'S

The Ally of the Allies

It fights off thirst and fatigue. Every packet of WRIGLEY'S you send to a soldier or sailor boy is helping along the war. The popular chewing confection.

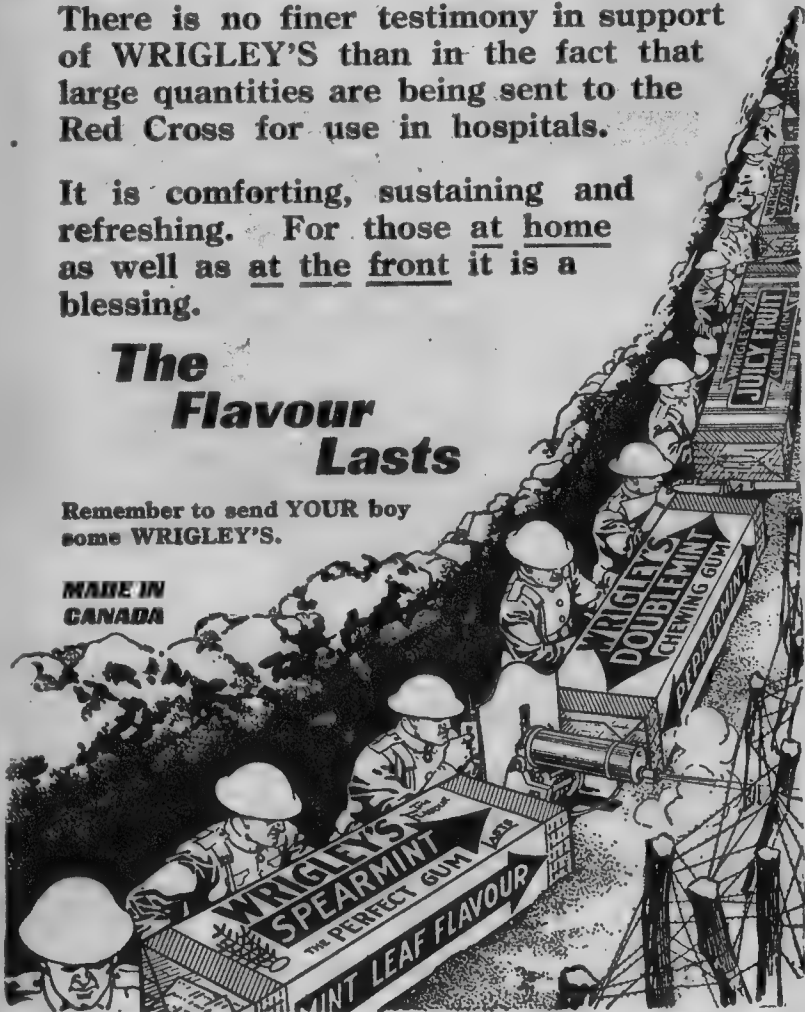
There is no finer testimony in support of WRIGLEY'S than in the fact that large quantities are being sent to the Red Cross for use in hospitals.

It is comforting, sustaining and refreshing. For those at home as well as at the front it is a blessing.

**The
Flavour
Lasts**

Remember to send YOUR boy some WRIGLEY'S.

MADE IN
CANADA



If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

ROYAL CROWN SOAPS LIMITED

Ideal Christmas Presents--FREE

New List of Premiums--JUST OUT!

We are now mailing our New Illustrated List of FREE Premiums for Royal Crown Soap Wrappers--If you do not get yours promptly, write your name and address on the coupon and mail it to us.

**ROYAL CROWN
SOAPS Ltd.**
WINNIPEG

Gentlemen: Please send me your New Illustrated List of FREE Premiums.

Name

Address

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT

Editor, Guide:—Your editorial of October 17 on the new government is a challenge to every grain grower who has worked with you for settling political troubles by referendum, who believes that the nation should elect a National government and who hates 'cant.' The Borden Tory government maintains the balance of power in what you call the new government. It was the Borden Tory government that passed the Conscription Act by the aid of 102 political M.P.s, elected six years ago when no one thought of war, and turned down Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he asked for what The Guide has asked for since it was a newspaper, namely, the referendum. It was this same government that passed the new Franchise Act, making 50,000 uitlanders on the Canadian veldt and giving the German special franchise to the military caste, this act, which will be judged by all fair-minded men and women as the darkest blot on Canadian history.

It was the Borden government that fixed the soldier's pay at \$1.10 per day and their pensions at \$480 dollars per annum if they return armless, legless, sightless or insane. This government allowed the men who sold them boots and shoes, bacon and eggs and munitions to make fortunes that shame civilization; and then they stand on public platforms and roll their eyes to heaven as soldiers' friends. Then this government invites Liberals under the cant phrase "National government" to help it do these things. Some Liberals (!) have accepted the invitation and The Guide has given them nearly two columns of blessing; but the end is not yet.

A Scottish stage-coach driver, taking a group of tourists down a dangerous hill, was harassed by the passengers tilting his hat, although he had repeatedly warned them. Finally he threw the lines over the horses' heads and said if they wanted to take chances on being killed that he was the man for them. Many grain growers will feel like that towards The Guide on reading your editorial on the new government. Whether The Guide can deliver us, conscripted, voteless slaves to the new government, the future alone will tell. The damning thing is that The Guide is taking a gambler's risk and though the dice is loaded by the lowest cheats that ever ruled Canada, it may lose.

J. B. PARKER.

Gilbert Plains, Man.

A LETTER FROM OVERSEAS

Editor, Guide:—The question which seems to be paramount in Canada today is "What are we going to do with and for our returned and returning boys from the war?" As to the possible solutions of the questions involved, the men who are away in foreign lands are, in many cases not in possession of authentic information on the matter. They should be acquainted with all views of the tremendous question. It is a huge question and should have the careful thought and attention of every ratepayer and benefactor alike.

Approximately 400,000 men are already overseas. It is true that they may not all be permitted to return to the land of their birth or adoption, but the majority will, we all hope. Now, it is up to all of us to endeavor to have the returned men and the dependants of the fallen heroes looked after so that we do not see a recurrence of the pauperism and beggarliness which occurred in the majority of cities and towns after the South African and other wars.

Holding a position in one of the departments of the Canadian Forestry Corps in London and coming into contact with men from all parts of the Dominion, I am speaking the views of

the voters from all parts of our fair Dominion.

As to the giving to all returned men of a quarter section of land, this seems to be a good plan, as they are a great deal more entitled to it than are the men of nations that the world is fighting against. As to money; would it not be a fair remuneration to give, say, \$1,000 as a bonus if they would work the land, and then a loan with long terms at a low rate of interest, if they so desired to place encumbrances upon their holdings. But let the land be given to them with clear title and this bonus be a gift, for service rendered, if they stayed upon the land for a reasonable length of time.

The gift of \$1,000 would then be spent in a better way than has possibly been done heretofore in our immigration schemes. Besides these men are giving their best, and let them and their dependants have a small remuneration for their much valued services to the world today and freedom for the races to come.

As to the votes of soldiers, would it not be a good plan to spend a little of the usual election funds in giving the men who are away and who are all the mainstay and ratepayers of the country in whose cause they are fighting, a more concise idea of the various planks of government platforms and the possible candidate? Also, give them a full opportunity of voting on all questions. Surely their votes should be solicited as urgently for the government of the country as were their services for the protection of the country.

The men appreciate the thoughtful voting of our ladies, but they do not see why, when they are doing and giving their best if need be, that they should be deprived of an opportunity of intelligent voting, thereby assisting in the management of their homes across the seas in Canada, which they have loved enough to sacrifice for. The men are not asking impossibilities, nor do they expect impossibilities, and they do not regret their actions, but they do ask for a reasonable remuneration for their services rendered.

And, Reader, are you going to say valuable or worthless? If valuable, make it appear such through your actions; but if worthless, come over and try it for yourselves, and then, perhaps, we may find that you still have a little feeling in you.

CANUCK.

London, Aug. 27.

WANTS FUTURE SAFEGUARDED

Editor, Guide:—I note in several recent editions of your paper questions asked about future production. We, as a body of farmers are grouping along in the dark. We scarcely know in what direction to go—whether to produce more grain, beef, pork, etc., or throw up the sponge and quit the business altogether. We as a body are conscious the world needs our wheat for bread as it never needed it before, but we hesitate. Are we to be delivered over to these speculating ghouls in the near future and be cast hopelessly adrift, to fight out a miserable existence as the case was a few years ago, or will the government give us some assurance we will receive a square deal?

Why should our produce be gambled with by ghouls who never lost one drop of honest sweat in their lives? Let the consumer have justice. There is great unrest at present in the west and the sooner the government gives us an answer the better it will be for all concerned.

We hear of strikes and rumors of strikes in nearly all spheres of labor, but did it ever enter the heads of our rulers what would happen if every farmer in the west downed implements and quit production? God forbid it should happen, but there is no knowing what might happen. Thousands of farmers are trying to get rid of their

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT
FROM MILL TO CONSUMER
MILL F.M.T.C. CONSUMER

BUY LUMBER FROM US
SAVE 20 TO 40 PER CENT.

The Grain Growers' Guide says that in 1914 it took 12.9 bushels of wheat to buy 1000 feet of lumber. Today it takes only 11.0 bushels. The difference—7.3 bushels—means lumber is to you at \$17.52 less per thousand feet. Put the Middlemen's Profits in Your Own Pocket.

We sell direct to you everything you need for a house, barn or outbuilding—lumber, shingles, lath, windows, doors, etc., at less than retail prices before the war.

Send Today for Full Price List giving terms and prices delivered, freight paid, to your nearest station. Farmers, Contractors, Secretaries: If you have any bill or list of lumber—in any quantity—send it to us. We'll return you a quotation, delivered at your station.

What Customers Say:
(We have hundreds of such letters.)

HIGHEST QUALITY.
John A. Thompson, Macklin, Sask., writes: "I have received the car of lumber you shipped, and am very well satisfied with it. In fact, the carpenters say the finishing lumber was the best they had ever used. I saved \$207.00, which the local lumber men claimed I could not do. Thanking you for your promptness in handling my order, and wishing you every success."

LOWEST PRICES.
Rev. Father Ueberberg, Claybank, Sask., writes: "I write you these few lines to tell you that I am very satisfied with the quality of the lumber you sent me. When my contractor inspected the lumber, he stated, 'That's the kind of lumber I like to build houses with.' By ordering the lumber for my house from you, I saved between \$300.00 and \$400.00."

PROMPT SHIPMENT.
M. E. Mattice, Wainina, Alta., writes: "I received the lumber in good time, and in first-class shape. A number of my neighbors have called to see the lumber, and they say it is the best they have seen in Alberta. I saved \$375.00 on my order, and besides, I got the best of quality, whereas, if I had got my lumber here, I would have received No. 3 grade for No. 1."

UNEXCELLED SERVICE.
Jas. Lang, Birnie, Man., writes: "The lumber you sent me gave complete satisfaction. The carpenters were delighted with it, and besides getting it direct from you, made a considerable saving in price. I was also well pleased with the promptness with which you dispatched the order, and with the clear business-like way in which you made out the lists and other paper."

PERFECT CO-OPERATION.
C. R. Johnson, Sec.-Treas., Primate Grain Growers' Assn., Primate, Sask., writes: "Car C. P. 100396 arrived O.K. and has given the best of satisfaction. Everything was in order and the parties who ordered are more than satisfied. I am pleased to recommend the lumber our Association received from you as the best of grades, and better far than we have received from other companies."

ORDER NOW.
Lumber prices are bound to rise owing to increased cost of mill equipment, scarcity of labor, etc. Send in your order at present low prices and before the Spring rush comes. Make sure of having your lumber in time. A small house or barn makes a minimum carload. If you don't need a carload, club with your neighbors and save them money too. We mark each order so there is no confusion in unloading.

The F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.
DEPT. P VANCOUVER B.C.

Study Engineering

Automobile, Steam and Gas. A great demand. Wages \$6 to \$11 per day. We have the machinery for you. Learn by doing it yourself. Write at once for big free catalog.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Dept. S.E. Austin, Minn.

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ALL THE NEATNESS AND STYLE
OF THE FINEST LINEN MAY BE YOURS IN
CHALLENGE COLLARS
— THE MOST DESIRABLE WATERPROOF
COLLARS ON THE MARKET
AT YOUR DEALER'S,
OR DIRECT —
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THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, 54-56 PRINCE AVE.
TORONTO

STUMP PULLERS
W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.
CATALOG FREE-DEPT. 31 LA CRESCENT, MINN.

land; they dread the future. I am no prophet, but believe me, if ever the farmers of the west have to get back to the conditions of grain growing which existed some years ago when good milling wheat was sold at elevators at 45 cents per bushel and oats at 18 cents per bushel, the farmer will desert farming.

I hear some of these beings who live on our production grumbling: "look at the price of wheat, oats, beef and pork!" They should take into consideration the risk and cost to produce. My impression is that the man who does his own labor at present and is fortunate enough to raise a crop, is about the only man who is financially ahead of the game. Take a look back some few years when every farmer was raising hogs galore and the packers and buyers simply stole them from us. The country is suffering at present through these depredations. Unless the farmer gets some assurance that the future will be so safeguarded and that a fair living can be earned at wheat production, farms will simply be abandoned. We as a body get less recreation, fewer luxuries and more hard work and privation than any body of men in Canada. Let our blind politicians put their thinking caps on and state what the future holds out to the farmer.

Heath, Alta. J. E. HILL.

A FREE TRADER SPEAKS

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of September 12 Walter S. Anderson takes up the cudgels for protection; and one can imagine a whole-hearted protectionist exclaiming, after a perusal of his letter: "Save me from my friends." He sets out to defend protection and "damns it by faint praise."

"Free traders are narrow-minded," he says. But they do not, as he imagines, believe that free trade is the end; only a means thereto. We are aware that free trade would not end all the economic ills from which we suffer under the present system. We are, however, strongly of opinion that while protection creates scarcity, free trade produces abundance.

We are willing to believe that the protectionist is as anxious as we are to secure abundance, but we must point out that he tries to obtain it by first creating an artificial scarcity. We are willing to believe that he is just as sincere in his economic faith as we are, but we cannot help saying that he is sincerely mistaken.

The free trader is satisfied that the free exchange of commodities between nations creates abundance, and that is what we all want, but we are aware that something more is needed. We want co-operation to secure a fair distribution of the wealth produced. This would not bring about equality. It would secure for every willing worker the necessary things for physical well-being and mental development. Protection creates a privileged class within the community. This cannot be defended on moral or economic grounds.

Mr. Anderson's reference to the American and British mercantile marines does not help his case. Everybody knows that free trade Britain owns more than half the world's shipping. The source of strength this is to our Empire and to our Allies is obvious and needs no comment. The case of protectionist America is different. Mr. Anderson tells us that her mercantile marine has been driven off the Pacific. When did this "driving off" begin? It is a matter of history that before the United States adopted a policy of high tariffs the American clipper was known on every ocean and in every harbour; today they are only a memory. Neither Japan or any other nation drove them off the oceans, but their insensate policy of protection did. If Mr. Anderson studies the question he will find out how and why.

Here is a question for the protectionists. How has protectionist America been "driven off" while free trade Britain still holds, and to all appearances will continue to hold such a prominent place in merchant shipping as she occupies today? Mr. Anderson tells us that in America "protection has produced millionaires and paupers;" then innocently asserts that this system could "create a well-paid and contented people." What next?

UNITAS.

Gillette Safety Razor



He'll Appreciate Your Good Judgment As Well As Your Good Will

if for Christmas, 1917, you send him a Gillette Safety Razor! That's the gift that is valued Overseas for itself as well as for the sake of the sender. Few articles of personal equipment are so welcome, for the Gillette is known up and down the Allied lines, by Canadian, Briton and Anzac, Frenchman, Italian and American, as the one sure passport to a clean and enjoyable shave.

Even if he has already had one, the man in whom your hopes centre will be glad to get another Gillette Safety Razor. For under active service conditions, equipment so sought after as the Gillette strays easily and often, and he may now be trying to worry along again without one. So whatever else your box may contain, don't forget a GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR—and a good supply of blades.

If you prefer, we will take your order, through your dealer or direct, and deliver the razor of your choice from our nearest depot Overseas. Ask your dealer about this when he shows you his Gillette assortment.

Standard Sets and "Bulldogs" cost \$5.00—Pocket Editions \$5.00 to \$6.00—Combination Sets \$6.50 up—at Drug, Jewelry and Hardware Stores.

Mails are congested—shipments slow. Send his Gillette early!

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED,

Office and Factory: Gillette Building, Montreal

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Ford Car Free

New model five passenger touring car to be given away absolutely free to the winner of our big Wheat Estimating Contest.

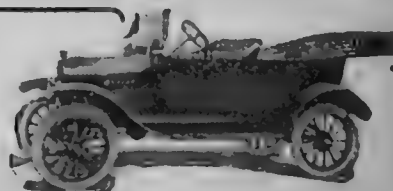
You Can Win It Yourself

Send us your subscription for The Nor'-West Farmer, Western Canada's oldest farm journal, accompanied by your estimates of the correct number of kernels in our 5 pound sample of 1917 No. 1 Northern Wheat, now stored under lock and seal. Nearest correct estimate first received wins the car.

Write for big illustrated folder telling about the contest and free sample of the Nor'-West Farmer; or send your subscription and estimates according to schedule shown here.

Contest closes May 1st, 1918.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg, Can.



The Nor'-West Farmer

1 Year	\$1.00	2 Estimates
2 Years	1.50	5 Estimates
3 Years	2.00	8 Estimates
4 Years	2.50	11 Estimates
5 Years	3.00	15 Estimates

Take several estimates, increase your chances. Double allowance of estimates on subscriptions other than your own.

BIG MONEY in TRAPPING THIS YEAR

RAW FURS

FREE Mallam's Trappers' Guide—96 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap, what bait and traps to use, is full of useful information. Mallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—30 pages; illustrated; of trappers' and sportsmen's supplies at low prices. Mallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on fur market. Address, using number given below.

John Mallam Limited

515 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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D.C.L., President.

H. V. F. JONES, Ass't. General Manager.

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Those going abroad should arrange with this Bank for a Letter of Credit, enabling them to obtain funds without trouble in all parts of the world.

STOCK IN

The International Loan Company Ltd.

(Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000)

Head Office: 707-708 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg

Being Rapidly Taken Up

The International Loan Company Limited commenced operations on July 2nd, 1913, with an authorized capital of \$500,000.00. Owing to the rapid development of the business, and owing to the fact that the whole of the original capital stock had been sold, the company applied to the Manitoba provincial government for Supplementary Letters Patent authorizing the company to increase its capital stock to \$2,000,000.00, divided into 20,000 shares of common stock, par value \$100.00 per share. Letters Patent were granted under date of October 12th, 1917.

Since February, 1915, the stock has been sold at \$110.00 per share, either for all cash or on five year terms.

All monies are invested in Mortgages and Agreements of Sale.

For the financial year ending January 31st, 1917, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, making an average of 9 per cent. which the company has paid in cash to the shareholders since the company was organized.

On October 1st, 1917, \$500,000.00 had been subscribed and the paid-up capital represented \$190,300.00.

FARMERS ARE LARGE SHAREHOLDERS

An interesting side-light showing the confidence farmers place in the company is revealed in the number of shares they have purchased recently. Of the 159 shares sold in October, 1917, all with one exception were taken by farmers. A copy of the last Annual Report will be forwarded gladly to any interested person on request.

This Company buys Clear Title Agreements of Sale at a Discount on approved Farm Property

Cost of - Insurance

TEEN TO TWENTY-ONE CENTS?

Too cheap to go without, is it not?

Write for Particulars giving occupation and year of birth.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office: 701 Somerset Building Winnipeg, Canada

Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of \$1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 25 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIX-

REFUSE INSURANCE TO DRAFTED MEN

The Great West Life of Canada, the New York Life and the Union Mutual of Portland (the latter two are American companies) have stopped issuing life insurance policies to men between the ages of 19 and 34 years subject to the draft. It is stated nothing will be done to relieve this situation until the first draft has been fully enlisted and got out of the way. The Great West Life announces that the strenuousness of their regulations may be amended in some way that will make the writing of policies on younger men more satisfactory than at the present time, but not until the first draft has been called.

At the present time there appears to be no definite ruling which applies to all the companies, for when the war broke out and for some time following, companies were willing to insure soldiers for \$50 extra per 1,000. With the growth of the mortality list, however, the extra premium on the policies of soldiers serving outside the country was advanced to anywhere from \$120 to \$150, while some of the companies refused the risks altogether and cancelled all existing policies on such men, allowing them a rebate on premiums already paid.

It is contended by many people that the war veterans, numbering between 400,000 and 500,000 men will not average the same longevity that prevailed before the war, and that this will increase the rate of policy payments. Another consideration is the possibility of increased taxation which may prevail for many years after the war on life insurance companies and which will thereby reduce profits. These are things to be considered when the possibilities of profits of life insurance companies are under discussion.

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY'S PROFIT

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company of Montreal has just published its annual statement and balance sheet, which shows profits on milling and other sources of \$1,358,847.15 on last year's business. This sum is after payment of bond interest and making provision for government war tax. Of this sum, \$721,038 is from the milling end of the business and \$637,809 from other sources. Out of the total profits \$765,000 is being distributed in dividends on preferred and common stock, which leaves \$593,847 to be transferred to the contingent account. The latter sum, combined with \$846,330 profit carried over from last year, brings the amount transferred to contingent account up to \$1,250,000 for this year and makes the total of this contingent account, which is really surplus profits, \$2,500,000.

The preferred capital stock of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company is \$2,000,000 and the common stock \$2,500,000, a total of \$4,500,000. This then is a profit of over 30 per cent. on the combined preferred and common stock. Allowing 7 per cent. on the preferred stock, which is the regular dividend provided for, this leaves a profit of over 48 per cent. on the common stock of \$2,500,000. Of course, no such profits have been declared. The profits are declared in four quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. each with a bonus of 15 per cent. on the first of October, 1917. The rest was the surplus amount put into contingent fund.

KILLED BY AUTOMOBILES

An investigation of the statistics collected by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. among its policy holders shows that the death rate from automobile accidents has more than tripled since 1911. In that year the death rate from that cause was 2.3 per 100,000 people. In 1916 it was increased to 7.4. The figures for 1916 show an increase of 37 per cent. over the figures for 1915. Most of this great increase is due to fatalities among small children. Out of 2,507 policy holders who were killed by automobiles during the six years from 1911 to 1916, 790 or about 32 per cent. were children under 10 years of age and 1,125 or over 44 per cent. were children under 15 years of age. No figures are given as to the comparative rate of death in cities and in rural districts.

WANTED

LIVE ENERGETIC AGENTS
for a new and progressive Life Assurance Company whose policies are based on the

SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM
and are therefore easy to sell. Let us tell you of our 15 powerful reasons why our policies are superior to others.

Do YOU Want a Profitable Agency? Write us for particulars

THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE

Assurance Company
Canada's Only Scientific Life Company
Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Winnipeg

SALESMEN AND DISTRICT MANAGERS WANTED

Merchants' Casualty Co.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The most liberal Health and Accident Policy in Canada at \$1.00 per month.

\$35.40 A YEAR--

payable for twenty years only, will purchase a \$1,000 Insurance Policy in The Great West Life Assurance Company on the Limited Payment Life Plan, at age 35.

At the end of twenty years the insurance will be paid for, and a paid-up Policy will be issued for \$1,000. The profits earned under the Policy will then be payable, unless, as may be chosen if desired, these profits have been paid at the end of each five-year period.

During the twenty years the Policy carries liberal loan values; and at the end of the period if the Policyholder so desires, the contract may be surrendered, and the total Cash value obtained, showing an excellent return on the outlay—while the twenty years' protection will have cost nothing.

Personal rates and full details will be furnished on request.

THE GREAT WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Dept. "P"
Head Office — WINNIPEG, MAN.

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

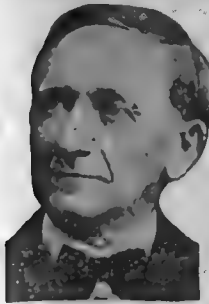
323 Main Street
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TORONTO MONTREAL
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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Don't Wear a Truss



BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern, scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U.S. Patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 350A State Street, Marshall, Mich.

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The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion
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HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager



It Doesn't Have to be "Broken In" DAVIDSON'S "Premier Leader"

—responds perfectly to the dampers when first set up. It makes a place for itself at once in the household, being easy to manage and absolutely dependable.

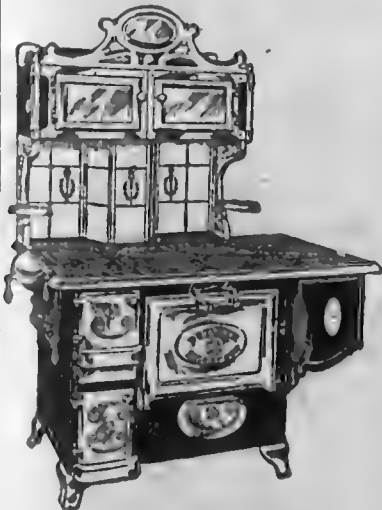
The "Premier Leader" is stout and strong all through and is fitted with every known device to make the use of a kitchen range comfortable. At every point of danger, it is protected against cracking, rusting, or buckling. It is the best value ever seen in a steel range.

Good Cooking is easier on this dependable range—which means more economy in the use of food and everybody satisfied.

A strong feature of the "Premier Leader" is the patented air-admitting pipe damper, which makes it possible to hold a low fire for hours, raising the heat to baking power and lowering it again in a few moments if desired. With this device, the range may be controlled as reins control a horse.

The "Premier Leader" has duplex grates, permitting the use of either wood or coal. With its special wood linings, it can take a stick twenty-eight inches long.

Hot water front supplied if desired. Unusual war conditions make the future uncertain as regards prices. Those who buy now cannot lose.



See the Davidson Dealer or write to us direct

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co.
LIMITED WINNIPEG

FARM MANAGEMENT

Capital Investment

Just as a good sized farm is important in securing a satisfactory labor income, so a reasonable amount of capital is required. Of course a large acreage requires a large investment, but aside from this, the farm must be well equipped to pay well. Of 615 farms surveyed in New York, 36 had less than \$3,600 capital invested and not one of these gave a labor income up to \$600, the average being \$192. Of 236 farms with \$4,000 capital, only one gave a labor income of over \$800. On the other hand, of 57 farms with a capital of \$10,000 or over, 20 gave labor incomes of \$1,000 or over and six of over \$2,000. In Nebraska, the average capital of 195 farms surveyed was \$26,646. Ten had less than \$10,000 capital, while 40 had a capital of \$40,000. The man whose capital was less than \$10,000 had an average labor income of \$214. Those with from \$10,000 to \$18,000 made \$272; those with \$18,000 to \$25,000 made \$353; and those with \$25,000 to \$35,000 made \$507. A decrease in the labor income was noted after the capital had reached \$35,000.

In an irrigated district in Montana, farms that had investments of less than \$30,000 showed labor incomes below the average of the district, which was \$555. As the amount of capital increased, the labor income increased until farms with investments of \$40,000 gave average labor incomes of \$750. The average capital investment of the 186 farms was \$27,173.

A distinction should be made between capital investment in a farm and the amount owned by the operator. A man renting an equipped farm may have very little personal property, only the furniture for his home, yet the capital of which he has control may amount to many thousands of dollars. It is frequently the case where a man who could not secure a cash loan of a few dollars can get control of thousands of dollars of capital by renting a farm. Several farm surveys have shown that renting the land is one of the easiest and cheapest ways of securing capital. The amount invested in land or equipment rented appears in the account of the farm operator as the amount of capital investment even though he does not own it. In the case of owners, the interest on the investment must not be confused with the labor income. Labor income is computed after deduction has been made from the total receipts for the interest at the usual rates on the amount of the investment.

The amount of the capital required to operate a successful farm is constantly increasing and the substitution of machinery for hand labor accounts in part for this. The increase in the value of land also affects the size of the investment. The increase in the value of livestock also requires that a greater amount of money be invested in this department of the farm. The increased cost of building material and of machinery is also a factor. The increase in the value of land accrues to the farmer when he sells his land, but does not increase his productive capacity. An increase in the value of the farm is calculated as a receipt in computing labor income.

In Missouri, it was found that the labor income on a certain sized farm was limited by capital investment. Some farms were too heavily capitalized and others did not have enough capital invested. The farm with a low capital investment per acre sold more grain and got lower yields than the man with the higher investment, but if the investment was too high the farmer did not secure enough to give fair returns for the excessive investment and his labor income was low. A fair balance with considerable attention given to livestock and sufficient capital invested in buildings to comfortably house it, was found necessary in order to obtain a satisfactory labor income.

The seven ages of man have been well tabulated by somebody or other on an acquisitive basis. Thus:

- First age—Sees the earth.
- Second age—Wants it.
- Third age—Hustles to get it.
- Fourth age—Decides to be satisfied with only about half of it.
- Fifth age—Becomes still more moderate.
- Sixth age—Now content to possess a six-by-two strip of it.
- Seventh age—Gets the strip.

What Advantages Do Total Abstinents

receive from The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, inquired a prominent temperance worker a few days ago. Our little booklet "Total Abstinents vs. Moderate Drinkers" was placed in his hands for perusal. Our statistics bore out his convictions regarding the longevity of Total Abstinents. We then fully explained our Abstinents' Guaranteed Investment Policy, issued only to Total Abstinents. He became enthusiastic and said: "Write my application for Five Thousand. When I explain this Policy to my son he will also take out a Policy."

If you are a Total Abstinence, we can demonstrate why we should carry your risk.



THE Manufacturers Life

Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE — — — TORONTO, CANADA

P.S.—Our little booklet, "Total Abstinents vs. Moderate Drinkers" will be gladly mailed on request.

A Reminder

Every dollar saved and deposited with us not only assists in winning the war, but provides a Reserve Fund for possible contingencies.

Have you a savings account? If not, open one to-day. Interest allowed at current rates. Branches Throughout Western Canada.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

J. A. WOODS, Western Superintendent, Winnipeg.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation MONEY TO LOAN

Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments
Over a Long Term of Years

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortization System for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments including principal and interest.

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TWO DOLLAR WHEAT AND CHEAP LAND

FARMERS AND INVESTORS.—We have some great bargains in farm lands belonging to estates under our care and in process of being wound up. Individual farms for immediate sale and settlement, or tracts of land from 1,000 to 10,000 acres for colonization. Write stating your requirements. Lists on application containing prices and offering very easy terms. Demand has been unprecedented. Apply at once before the best are gone, to—

The Standard Trusts Co.

346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

or to any of our branches in
SASKATOON EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER



Humor

"Why did you strike this man?" asked the judge sternly.

"He called me a liar, your Honor," replied the accused.

"Is that true?" asked the judge, turning to the man with the bandages.

"Sure, it's true," said the accuser.

"I called him a liar because he is one, and I can prove it."

"What have you got to say to that?" asked the judge of the defendant.

"It's got nothing to do with the case, your Honor," was the unexpected reply. "Even if I am a liar I guess I've got a right to be sensitive about it, ain't I?"



"Boo-hoo; he's w-went an' et my whole a-a-apple, an' I only meant him to take a b-b-bite!"

Dr. Rubetinker was a qualified M.D., but, settling in a cattle country and finding the demand strong, he had added veterinary work to his other practice.

"Nothing serious," announced the doctor, after examining a valuable bull which he had been summoned post haste to treat. "Give him one of these powders in a quart of bran mash three times a day."

The rancher heaved a sigh of relief. "Wait," he said, as the M.D., V.S., was about to leave. "I reckon, as long as you're here, you might as well have a look at the old woman. She's been ailin' for a month or two."



"Gee whiz, mister! if ye want me to hold 'im any longer you'll hafta come 'ere an' help!"

On the western plains the sheepman goes out with several thousand head and one human companion. The natural result is that the pair, forced on one another when they least want it, form the habit of hating each other.

An ex-sheepman while in a narrative mood one evening was telling a party of friends of a fellow he once rode with. "Not a word had passed between us for more than a week, and that night when we rolled up in our blankets he suddenly asked:

"Hear that cow beller?"

"Sounds to me like a bull," I replied.

"No answer, but the following answer, but the following morning I noticed him packing up.

"Going to leave?" I questioned.

"Yes," he replied.

"What for?"

"Too much argument."



"Hello there! ain't you the young feller that sold me some mining stock when I was in the city two years ago? Well, I'll just let ye stay there till it gets back to par."

A keen-eyed mountaineer led his over-grown son into a country school-house.

"This here boy's arter larnin'," he announced. "What's yer bill o' fare?"

"Our curriculum, sir," corrected the schoolmaster, "embraces geography, arithmetic, trigonometry—"

"That'll do," interrupted the father.

"That'll do. Load him up well with triggernometry. He's the only poor shot in the family."

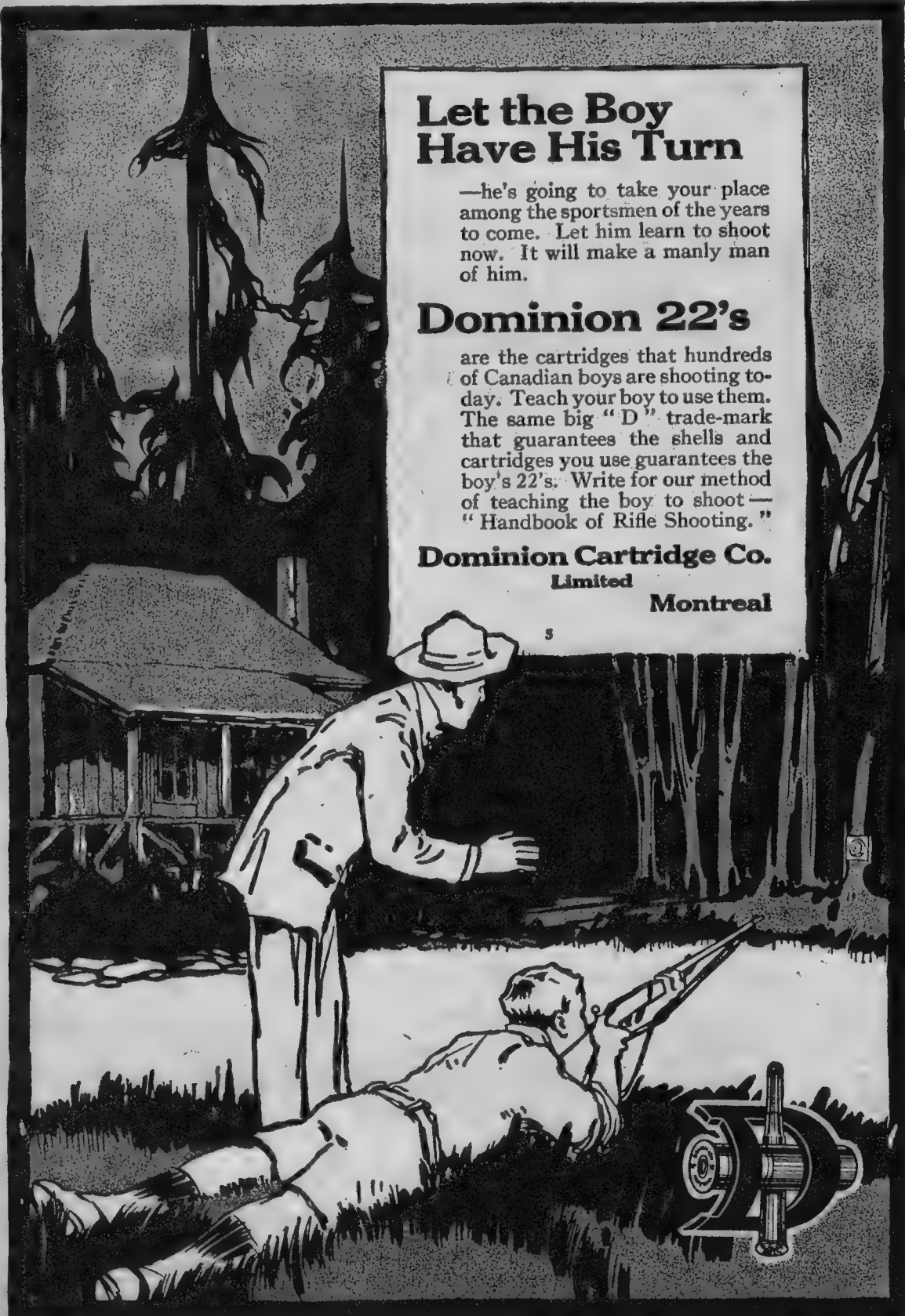
Let the Boy Have His Turn

—he's going to take your place among the sportsmen of the years to come. Let him learn to shoot now. It will make a manly man of him.

Dominion 22's

are the cartridges that hundreds of Canadian boys are shooting today. Teach your boy to use them. The same big "D" trade-mark that guarantees the shells and cartridges you use guarantees the boy's 22's. Write for our method of teaching the boy to shoot—
"Handbook of Rifle Shooting."

Dominion Cartridge Co.
Limited
Montreal



King Edward Hotel, Banff

(Canadian National Park)

Rates—

American Plan \$3.00 per day
Weekly Rates on Application

L. C. Orr, Manager

Why not spend a holiday enjoying the

*Warm Sulphur Bathing,
Tobogganing, Skating, etc.*

Rheumatism

We cure every case of Rheumatism where the joints are not already destroyed, by our combined methods of treatment.

Women's Diseases and Nervous Troubles

Our success in treating these diseases has been marvellous. Many of our cases were considered hopeless but we have been able to restore them to years of future usefulness and a comfort to themselves.

Piles

We guarantee to cure permanently every case of Piles without knife or chloroform.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO

Dr. A. D. Carscallen, Specialist
MINERAL SPRINGS SANITARIUM,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

With Fingers! Corns Lift Out

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off—no pain

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has freezone.

Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick

How much more would your profit be if you'd killed your gophers last spring?

COAL \$4.40

Golden Glow Lump

Send all orders to J. C. KNIGHT, DRUMHELLER, ALTA.

Automobiles in Western Canada

At the Fair—Provincial Figures—Guide's Investigation—Autos for Farm Work.

By H. Higginbotham

A burly English farmer while travelling in Scotland shared a railway compartment with a very dour looking Scot who occupied the corner seat near the door. The weather was cold and the Scot's lower extremities were comfortably ensconced in a plaid travelling rug. All went well until the farmer reached his destination and prepared to alight. In scrambling out of the doorway the farmer stumbled over the feet of the Scot, who was evidently in need of a chiropodist's attention and who let forth an agonized howl.

"Hoot, toot, can ye no be more careful?" exclaimed the Scot, "Hoot, toot, mon." The farmer held open the compartment door for a minute and then, with these parting words, slammed the door shut: "Hoot, toot, yersel; this is a train and not a bloomin' automobile."

The "hoot, toot" and the "honk, honk" of the automobile is one of the commonest of street noises in the cities of Western Canada today, and the same sounds punctuate the silence of our country roads in every community. The increase in the number of automobiles among farmers is nothing short of phenomenal. The driving horse is passing rapidly with the farmer as it has already passed with the city professional and business man. At any farmers' gathering it is common to find automobiles more numerous than rigs and horse driven rigs are often conspicuous by their absence. A land sale was held recently near Nanton, Alberta, at which land was sold running into the

mobiles present. As it was, the town of Allan, Sask., won the first prize with 45 automobiles, Langham, Sask., coming second with 43. Saskatoon Fair also awarded a prize of \$50 for the largest family attending the show. The winning farmer drove in with his wife and twelve children in his own automobile.

Saskatchewan Sets Record

The increase in the number of automobiles in Saskatchewan this year was so rapid that the license department was completely swamped with applications and for a time the supply of number plates was exhausted and many car owners had to be content with a printed number pasted on the wind shield. On October 2, Dr. W. W. Amos, deputy provincial secretary for Saskatchewan, whose department issues automobile licenses, reported that to date 31,400 licenses had been issued. About 2,000 of these were registered during the months of August and September. The number of automobiles registered in Saskatchewan this year is double the number registered last year. At the beginning of the year the provincial secretary's department had on hand what they thought would be an ample supply of license numbers, 20,000, but before the end of the year the number registered will probably exceed 32,000. The population of the province, according to the census just issued, was 647,835 on June 1, 1916, so that there is approximately one automobile in the province



Automobiles Parked at the Edmonton Exhibition this Summer on Farmers' Day

million figures. Farmers came from far and near in automobiles. Very few farmers came by train and there was scarcely a rig to be seen. In any Western Canadian city any day may be seen scores of farmers' automobiles, many of them owned by foreign born settlers. It is no uncommon thing to see two or three women and a bunch of children whose swarthy countenances and the brightly colored handkerchiefs over their heads proclaim their foreign birth.

Autos at the Fair

Nowhere has the enormous popularity of the automobile among the farmers been more noticeable than at our Western fairs this year. It has been computed that there were 6,000 autos parked at one time at Brandon Fair this year, and that there were nearly 7,000 parked at the Medicine Hat Stampede. The writer spent two days at the plowing demonstration held in connection with the Brandon Fair this year. During those two days over 100 acres of land were plowed and the plowing was witnessed by many thousands of farmers, but during the whole two days that the writer spent at the plowing match he saw only one horse. All the plowing was done by light tractors, and, with the exception of a single driving horse which appeared on the scene, all the farmers came to the plowing match in automobiles.

Several of the Western fairs this year held automobile parades in which farmers were well represented and which proved a strong attraction. Saskatoon held a Motor Day and offered a prize of \$100 for the town or district making the best showing. The day was wet, otherwise there would have been many more auto-

mobiles present. As it was, the town of Allan, Sask., won the first prize with 45 automobiles, Langham, Sask., coming second with 43. Saskatoon Fair also awarded a prize of \$50 for the largest family attending the show. The winning farmer drove in with his wife and twelve children in his own automobile.

Saskatchewan must come close to holding the world's record for the number of automobiles per capita. California, where wealthy capitalists go and where tired and retired farmers from Western Canada are supposed to go, has so far held the record. That the great majority of these cars in Saskatchewan are owned by farmers is evidenced by the following figures, which show the number licensed in the cities of Saskatchewan at October 2 last:—Regina, 1,423; Saskatoon, 1,252; Moose Jaw, 782; Swift Current, 329; Weyburn, 290; Prince Albert, 270; North Battleford, 196. Total, 4,542. No less than 85.6 of the automobiles in the province of Saskatchewan are owned in the small towns and rural districts.

Alberta's Automobile Growth

Alberta has approximately 20,000 automobiles licensed. This is fully double the number licensed last year, and as in the case of Saskatchewan, about 2,000 new registrations were put on in the months of August and September. The following are the figures showing the registrations of automobiles in Alberta since the province was formed:—1906, 41; 1907, 55; 1908, 145; 1909, 275; 1910, 423; 1911, 1,631; 1912, 2,505; 1913, 3,773; 1914, 4,728; 1915, 5,832; 1916, 9,703; 1917, 20,000 (approximately). The number of cars owned in the two largest cities of the province—Calgary and Edmonton—is approximately 1,500 and 1,000 respectively.

Manitoba had at October 9 last 17,138 automobiles, exclusive of dealers' licenses, which numbered 865. Figures for recent years are as follows:—1914, 7,359; 1915, 9,225; 1916, 12,765. In 1916, 4,452 cars

The "Eastlake" TANK HEATER



Showing the Heater Fastened in Round End Tank

The Body is made of Good GALVANIZED IRON — Not Black. Note the handy top — easy to dump out the ashes

No Solder.—The bottom and side joints are double-locked and have a special leak-proof filling that resists the hottest fire. Thoroughly tested and found perfect. Furnished with rods to fasten into wooden tanks if desired.

It costs only a post-card to get our large Tank Catalogue.

The Metallic Roofing Co. LIMITED
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Superior Grain Grinders

Constructed to meet the needs of the practical farmer. Large capacity. Shake feed means automatic feed, no burrs. Small grinding plates mean less power required. These plates grind to any degree of fineness until entirely worn down. Two sets of plates furnished with each mill. Price complete \$21.85



WATERLOO BOY ALL-STEEL SAW FRAME

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GILSON TRACTOR



The Standardized Tractor

—is a business machine designed along sound mechanical lines of proven worth, with no freak features, 15-30 h.p. Write for free catalogue and rock bottom prices. GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. Dept. J. Winnipeg, Man. 37

were owned in Winnipeg (including St. Boniface) and 525 in Brandon. The proportion of farmers' automobiles in Manitoba has increased rapidly during the past year, though not so rapidly as in Saskatchewan and Alberta, even in proportion to the population.

Guide Makes Investigation

Some interesting figures are revealed by an investigation recently conducted by The Grain Growers' Guide in regard to the number of automobiles owned by farmers. One part of the investigation was conducted with the co-operation of reliable authorities in a large number of country towns throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The investigation showed that there were 18,180 autos owned by farmers in the districts tributary to the towns, as compared with 6,249 autos owned in the towns in the districts investigated, showing that 74 per cent. of the cars in these districts are

owned by farmers. The investigation also showed that 40 per cent. of Guide subscribers at these points own their own autos. The following are the figures:—

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
Number of Guide subscribers at points investigated	679	2343	1668	4690
Guide Subscribers who own autos	201	930	707	1838
Autos owned in the towns in the districts investigated	504	3350	2359	6249
Autos owned by farmers in territory tributary to these towns	1565	9060	7555	18180
Percentage of farmer-owned cars of total	74%	73%	76%	74%

Another part of the investigation was conducted with the co-operation of the

secretaries of local Grain Growers' Associations and United Farmers of Alberta locals throughout the three provinces. This investigation showed that out of upwards of 9,000 representative farmers who reported on scattered all over the three provinces, 27 per cent. owned their own automobiles.

Autos for Farm Work

Undoubtedly one of the main reasons for the rapid growth of the number of automobiles owned by farmers in Western Canada is the important place that the automobile has come to occupy in the farm economy. Saving time, saving the horses for heavier work on the farm and bringing the farmer into much closer contact with his business connections, the automobile is indispensable to the progressive farmer. The writer recently visited a farm near Brandon where the farmer kept two automobiles—one for driving and one for hauling. It was a large dairy farm and the milk was hauled

to town daily by auto. This was no make-believe farmer merely farming as a hobby either. The farmer was a Scotchman and in the Old Country had been merely a hired man working for wages on a farm. Prosperity had come to him in his farming efforts in Manitoba. He now has a section of land, owns a large gas tractor, milks 40 cows by milking machine and grows good crops of wheat and other cereals.

It is a safe prediction that the automobile will be put to still wider usefulness on the farm in the next few years. The Guide's investigation showed that of the farmers reported on owning autos many put their cars to other uses than merely driving. Here are the figures:—

	Per cent.
Using auto for hauling	10.7
Using auto for plowing	4
Using auto for grinding	4
Using auto for sawing	5.5
Using auto for other farm work	9
Using auto trailer	2.7
Using motor bicycles	3

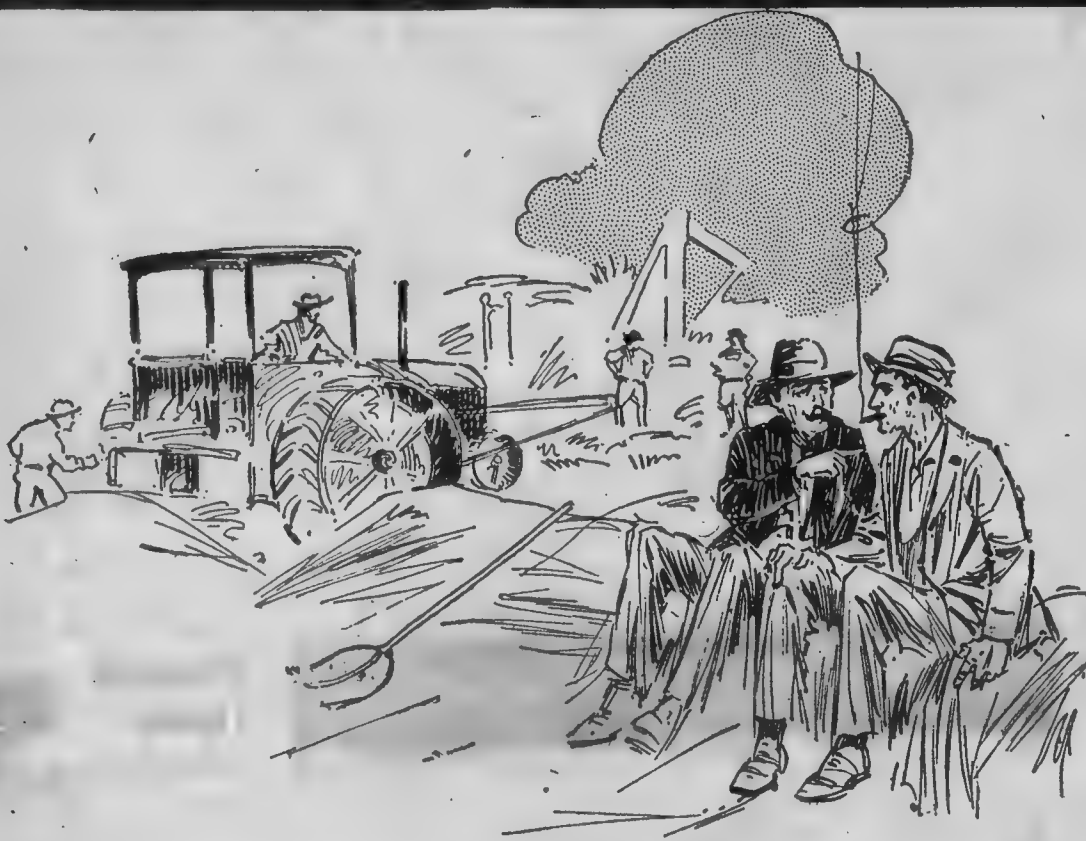
The Grain Growers' Association secretaries reporting stated that they considered that 59 per cent. of farmers in their community could profitably make use of some form of auto truck.

Canada a Large Buyer

So important to the farmer has the automobile become that the Manitoba Committee on Food Control recently passed a resolution in favor of admitting the cheaper grades of automobiles free of duty in order to assist the farmer in his effort to increase production. Of the 7,346 passenger automobiles imported into Canada during the first six months of this year, all but five came from the United States. Canada stands third on the list among the nations of the world for the number of cars owned in proportion to the population with one automobile for every 57 people. This figure for the whole Dominion shows the relative importance of Western Canada to the automobile dealer, the West having an even larger proportion of cars in relation to the number of people. The value of the automobiles imported into Canada during the first six months of this year was \$4,712,433. During the same period 138 commercial cars, valued at \$184,107, entered Canada. Imports of automobile parts were valued at \$3,184,838. It is estimated that Canada will purchase 100,000 cars this year. Dealers report that since the war started sales of automobiles in Canada have increased 100 per cent. over pre-war buying.

INCIDENCE OF TAXATION

Only in the last resort should the state levy upon the commodity which the individual creates, or on the wage which represents the whole value in money terms of the wealth he has created, or upon the processes of industry thereby, as has been shown in each instance, engendering poverty by raising prices and limiting employment. Recourse should in the first instance be to the land value which the community has created. Particularly is this just when provision has to be made for the cost of saving the land from foreign possession. Land passed into private holding on terms, the crown retaining ownership to this day. And the terms were that the holders should provide the means of defence and the revenue requirements of the nation. The holders of land by controlling parliament transferred their obligations unto the community while retaining their privileges. Now they must be compelled to fulfil their historic obligations. The ancient principle must be re-established that the land being the product or no man's labor and essential to the existence of all, every citizen has an equal claim to the enjoyment of its use, and that those who actually use it should pay for the privilege to the community instead of to a private monopolist. The land must be regarded as a communal possession and the value given to the land by the community must be taken to satisfy communal needs. To this source the state should go for revenue before levying upon the results of individual labor and enterprise. So, whether it be a matter of prohibiting poverty by ensuring the maximum production of wealth by compelling the fullest utilization of the soil, or a matter of prohibiting the state from engendering poverty by levying taxation upon the fruits of labor, the taxation of land values stands revealed as the essential reform.—Land Values.



Successful men have time to smoke Cigars

IF ever a man—a farmer—is entitled to be pleased with himself, it's at Threshing time. To pilot a field of grain from infancy to maturity—from the time it shoves its green tips up in the Spring, until it is yellow and heavy-headed with age—is creditable and useful work.

Cigars help things along at Threshing time. When you run out of bundles, while you are waiting for the wagons to come back from the elevator, at noon—when you knock off for the day—a cigar is a

mental and physical holiday. As a matter of fact, there is a place for cigars in every man's work-day.

A cigar—a good cigar—seems to put a man's wits to work, gives him a better, broader and brighter outlook on life in general.

And it must be a good cigar, a cigar with a flavor and aroma that come only from pure, mellow, high-grade tobacco.

Tuckett's Cigars have been smoked for years in Western Canada, from the days when settlers had to fence the buffalo off their breaking. They are the same good cigars to-day that they always have been.

Why don't you buy a box

of Tuckett's and have it on the place?

Get a box of "MARGUERITES" or "CLUB SPECIAL." Marguerites usually sell 3 for 25c. They differ slightly in size, in shape and in blend to the Club Special, which sells at 10c. each. Both brands are cheaper by the box. Almost every cigar store, restaurant, hotel in Western Canada sells these two brands. You will find this winter that the evenings will pass much more enjoyably if you can go to your box after supper and select a fresh, unbroken and fragrant cigar to keep you company until it is time to turn in.

*P.S.—

There is a cigar known the length and breadth of Canada (and very popular in the West) as the last word in Cigars. No doubt you know it—Tuckett's **PREFERRED PERFECTO**—a big, handsome cigar made of the very first grade of imported tobacco. There is no finer cigar made than this. Try it. See if we over-rate it when we say it is as good a cigar as money can buy! *Perfect Smoke.

THE TUCKETT TOBACCO CO., Limited - Hamilton, Montreal, London, Vancouver

Makers of Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, all well and favorably known in the Great Canadian West.

Western Distributors: TEES & PERSSE, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Edmonton.



I am One of the Wonders of the World

I am the REIN-DRIVE TRACTOR.

I have the strength of ten draught horses.

My secret has been shrouded in mystery for centuries, but man at last found it out.

And now I work for him.

Though I am stronger than the horse, I am none the less his friend. I am tireless. With ease I drag three Plows from Morn till Night, through Sod or Stubble.

Without effort I pull Binders, Harrows and Waggon up grades and through soft spots that lurk in lowlands.

Though I have the strength of a herd of Horses, I am guided as easily as a quiet team. I turn right or left, go backward or forward at the touch of your reins. I am the Real Iron Horse.

When I am working, feed me. When I am idle I require neither food nor shelter.

No disease of foot or mouth can injure me. I suffer not from heat or cold. I wear no harness, at night turn off my spark of life and I will await your coming, however long.

When you are ready to work I am at your service, to do as you direct, without fear of whip or utterance.

When the day's work is finished for you, go rest yourself—stop my heart beats for the time, or send another man to guide me, for I am never tired.

As you are plowing set my right foot in the furrow. When I reach the end turn me as you would your team.

I turn quicker than your team. I turn on six feet of land.

You and I can do the work of many men and horses.

We can do it well and with less effort.

I have a strong right arm. It is a pulley. It is at your service to pump Water, grind Feed, or thrash Grain.

You will find me a strong and willing servant for many purposes.

You and I will tackle one job after another and accomplish them without disagreement.

We will make life worth living.

We will make money for ourselves.

We will grow more and more food to feed this hungry world.

We will make a reputation for service to our people as great as our wonderful Army in France, for I, too, am a Canadian, and ready to serve.

I am Tireless, Efficient, and Economical.

I am the REIN-DRIVE TRACTOR.

I am the Real Iron Horse.

REIN-DRIVE TRACTORS, Limited

Canadian Pacific Railway Building, Toronto

We invite all Farmers to write for further interesting particulars concerning the Rein-Drive Tractors. Literature mailed free.

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\$12,500.00 in PrizesFOR HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP,
SWINE AND POULTRYProvincial Auction Sales of Female
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PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN INCREASED RETURNS

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CANADA

OBEY THE LAW!

Report at Once for Service or Claim Exemption

Under the Military Service Act, all men in Class One are soldiers today, absent with leave and without pay. Failure to obey the law amounts to DESERTION and can be punished as such.

Class One includes bachelors and widowers without children (not otherwise excepted) who were 20 years old on the 13th of October, 1917, and whose 34th birthday did not occur before January 1st, 1917.

DO IT TODAY!

The rush in the last few days may be such that in the hurry and stress a number of men may fail to comply with the requirements under the Act. That will not be recognized as an excuse, as every man is being given ample time to report for service, or claim exemption.

GO TO YOUR POST OFFICE TODAY and ask for a form for reporting for service or for claiming exemption. Understand, it is a matter of LAW that all men in Class One must report for service or claim exemption not later than November 10th, 1917.

Issued by

The Military Service Council

Buying Better Furniture

Are you house furnishing this fall? If so keep in mind the real economy of buying dependable furniture of pleasing design.

Under the Leslie system of handling furniture of the better kind exclusively, on a moderate one-price-to-all basis, it costs but little more than furniture of inferior grades; your purchase here becomes a safe investment whether your knowledge of home furnishings be extended or limited.

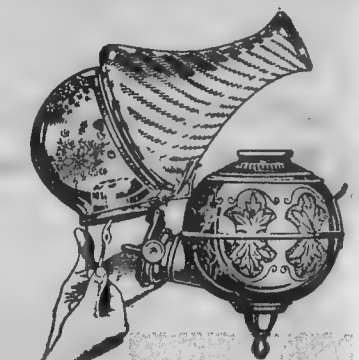
When in Winnipeg, visit the **LESLIE** Store, or write us at any time as to your furnishing needs.

LESLIE'S*Furniture of the Better Kind
at Moderate Price*

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MAN.



At Last! A Lamp That Casts No Shadows

There are hundreds of lamps offered to farmers, but none of them embody all the remarkable features in one piece that the Angle Lamp does. This lamp derives its name from the angle at which the flame burns, namely, from the side of the wick, instead of ascending. For this reason, it casts no shadows and produces a beautiful mellow light absolutely non-injurious to the eyes. This lamp burns ordinary coal oil and will burn 16 hours on one quart of oil.

CONVENIENCE—The separate tank can be taken out, carried away and replenished while the light goes right on burning, because the wicks are always well saturated on account of their position.

SAFETY—It cannot explode, and meets the requirements of marine fire insurance.

No Smoke — No Smell

Angle Lamps can be turned high or low, just like gas and are smokeless and odorless.

Price Only \$5.60

for Single Lamp, wall type, complete with plain body, clear globe and plain opal chimney (not ribbed).

DOUBLE LAMP, two burner, with single tank and ring for hanging.....\$8.80
This is a dependable lamp which will give you lasting service.

Live Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Territories

Write us for full information regarding our attractive selling proposition.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION THE GUIDE

Book Reviews

THE DAWN OF A NEW PATRIOTISM

The phrase "The Duties of Citizenship" sounds rather homiletic and somewhat dry-as-dust, but it is anything but dry when it forms the base of a discussion of the responsibility and duty of the citizen to his city and his country in "The Dawn of a New Patriotism" (\$1.15 postpaid), by John D. Hunt. Into 350 pages Mr. Hunt has got a whole world of truth and has made it palatable and attractive.

We hear a good deal these days on the subject of citizenship and what it means; we have our leagues of ratepayers and taxpayers who are paying more and more attention to the exact defining of what is their duty as citizens, and discussion on this point embraces a much larger percentage of the community than was the case some years ago. But it is rarely that the earnest seeker after knowledge in this regard is able to see a definite objective. He is confused by vague generalities and vaguer terms. A flat, concrete statement as to what the term "good citizenship" actually means clears the air. Such a statement is to be found in Mr. Hunt's book, which, by the way, has the very excellent sub-title of "A Training Course in Citizenship."

The book is a textbook, but unlike many such, it is entertaining as well as instructive, chaty and conversational as well as educational.

But let the book speak for itself. Mr. Hunt takes high ground to start with as the following paragraph will show:—"When," says Mr. Hunt, "through lack of political knowledge or political morality, citizens fail to realize their responsibilities, when they lose the inspiration that comes from faith in a higher law, which neither legislatures nor courts can either justly or safely set aside, then the very foundation of political liberty is swept away and democracy becomes a mockery. It is not the form of government with righteousness in the rulers and character in the people, than the best form of government with grafters for rulers and the people indifferent to moral principles." This high ground is maintained all the way through the book.

Perhaps the book's greatest virtue is its practicality, which appears very early in the book. The author suggests the formation of numerous societies for the study of questions affecting the public weal and he follows out this suggestion throughout the book by keeping it in manual form so that it could readily be used as a handbook for debating clubs, mutual improvement societies, literary societies, church organizations and the like. "The Dawn of a New Patriotism" is the best kind of answer to the perennial questioning of such societies as these, "What shall we study?"

No book could be more timely. We have an election in Canada in about a month and if the people would read this book and try to act according to the principles which it enunciates we might be sure that the coming contest would mark the turning point in the history of politics in Canada. Mr. Hunt is fully alive to the fact of gross political uncleanness in our country and makes a straight appeal for a thinking electorate. Indubitably that is the solution. If we had a people which bothered to think politically and an electorate which was aware of its high office we might indeed discover the dawn of a new patriotism to be here and now.

Mr. Hunt's book is a distinct contribution to Canadian literature, but it is more than that. It is a wide, high service to his country from a man who has, in all its strength and passion, the heart of a patriot. It is one of the very best books for the use of men's and women's associations in the West.



JOHN D. HUNT
Author of
"The Dawn of a New Patriotism"

THE NATIONAL BEING

(\$1.50 postpaid)

Back of business organization and of intelligent foresight has been the main cause of many of the evils of society about which there is so much complaint. It was not until whole districts had been decimated by such filth-born diseases as typhoid fever and thousands of lives had been needlessly lost, that we set ourselves the task of civic reconstruction. Scientific organization and intelligent idealism have indeed been absent from both provincial and national governments. Nothing has been done which could be left undone. The policy of laissez faire, with all its fiendish indifference, has reigned supreme, and the result in terms of national life and social conditions is truly deplorable.

It is, then, with something akin to thankful pleasure that we welcome those few noble and bold spirits who strike a note of challenge to "the old order" and by their idealism lead us to pastures green and new. Foremost among these rebel idealists is that distinguished Irishman, George W. Russell, who as "A.E." edits that brilliant journal of progress, "The Irish Homestead," writes vivid poetry and sets eminent statesmen by the heels in his arresting books on social reform. This "prophet of New Ireland," as he has been aptly called, has just published a new book, "The National Being," in which he discusses the great problems of a new social order, and although his message is written for his fellow-countrymen, yet it is pregnant with possibilities for the prairie provinces of Canada.

His is a noble message framed in noble and, at times, eloquent words. Co-operation is its key-note. "Man does not live by cash alone, but by every gift of fellowship and brotherly feeling society offers him."

It is this "brotherly feeling," this spirit of mutual aid or co-operation which must recreate our rural civilization and, in Omar's famous words, "remould it nearer to the heart's desire."

Says Mr. Russell:—"The creation of a rural civilization is the greatest need of our time."

It is, as our author so ably points out, a great and a difficult task. But his idealism and his courage stand him in good stead. In one of the noblest passages in this truly noble book the prophet of rural Ireland cries:—"It is a great adventure, the building up of a civilization, the noblest which could be undertaken by any persons. It is at once the noblest work and the most practical of all enterprises. Are there not spirits among us ready to join in the noblest of all adventures, the building up of a civilization, so that the human might reflect the divine order?"

But although this remarkable book has a noble idealism as its predominant note it strikes an exceedingly practical chord. Society, also, is in process of slow and continuous change, and "though we think in revolutions, we know the patient marshalling of human forces is wisdom."

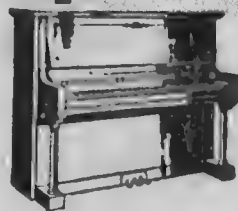
By co-operation will every nation arrest the exodus from village to city which has characterized social life in the immediate past. In his dreamy way the author concludes:—

"The co-operative movement is a vast movement of humanity heavenwards, or at least to bring them face round to the Delectable City."

"The National Being" is a book to read not once, but many times. It opens with a lofty note and maintains it. No such inspiring and stimulative book has been written since Cobbett's "Rural Rides." —"Mayo Bare."

Take Care—

In selecting the right piano for your boy or girl. There are many, many pianos manufactured, but only a very few will give you the value you seek. So give special care and attention in selection before deciding.



Figured on durability, quality, and satisfaction the **MASON & RISCH PIANO** is the lowest-cost piano you can buy. Let it be your choice.

Write our nearest branch for CATALOG and details of our easy payment plan—also for description and prices of used Pianos, Player-Pianos, and Organs



Mason & Risch Limited

"The Home of The Victrola"
300 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

Other Branches at Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Lethbridge and Edmonton

"Twenty Branch Stores"

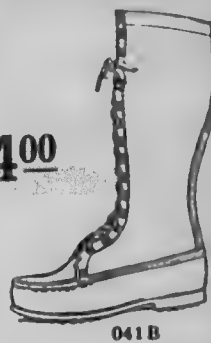
PALMER-McLELLAN

Style 041^B Trench Boots

Sent Carriage Paid to any Address \$14.00 in Canada, France or England, for

THESE are the kind of boots the Boys at the Front need and appreciate—made of the same Chrome-Oil-Tanned Leather of which our Shoebacks are made.

Palmer-McLellan Trench Boots have earned the same praise from officers and men on active service that our shoebacks have been receiving for years now from hunters, trappers, lumbermen and others who live most of their lives outdoors in all weathers.



041 B



Style 342A

Boot 041B is the most widely used type—it is built knee-high—with heavy sole nailed on and hob nailed—it will stand the hardest usage—keep the feet dry and give unusual comfort and ease to the wearer. You could not send your son, husband or a friend at the Front a gift which would give more genuine pleasure. Postpaid to any address for \$14.00.

Style 342A, has a little finer finish—has the semi-legging top—hand-welted, and heavy machine stitched sole—also military heel plates. Carriage paid to any address for \$17.00.

Trench Boot sizes correspond to ordinary boot sizes, but it is customary to order one size larger than ordinary boot size to allow room for extra socks.

Just mail us the price of the boots you wish sent and give the size and we will ship the Trench Boots at once, carriage paid, to any address in France, England or Canada. Write if you desire more information.

Palmer-McLellan Shoeback Company, Limited
DEPT. W. FREDERICTON, N.B.

Wool, Hides, Seneca Root and Furs

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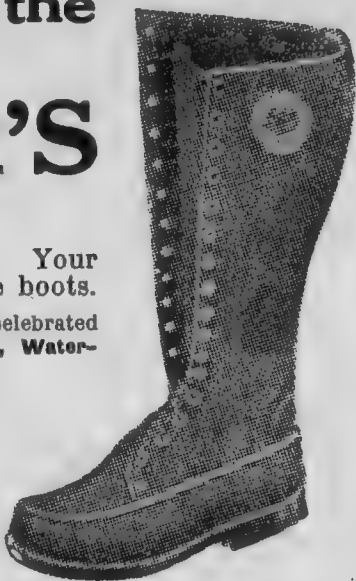
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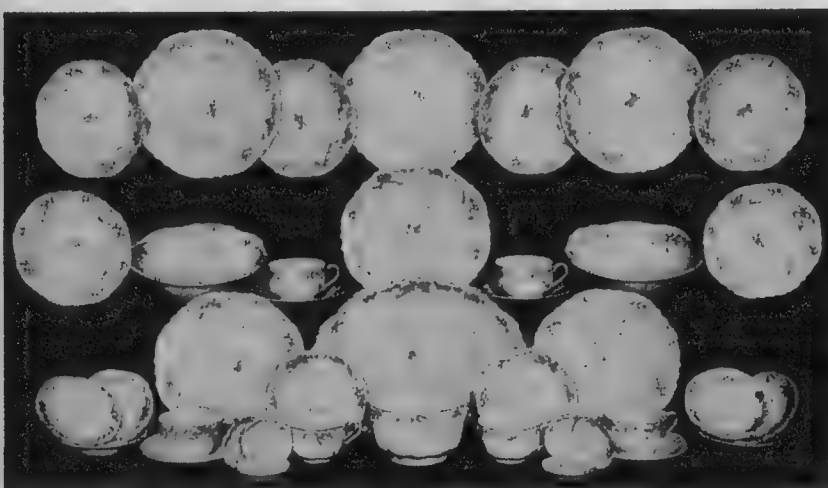
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Horticulture

HINTS FOR THE MONTH

If the strawberries have not already been mulched, this should be attended to right away. Use old hay or coarse manure. Do not put manure on so thick that it will heat and destroy the plants. Place light poles on the mulch above the rows to prevent it blowing off and leaving the plants bare.

Wrap the trunks of tender trees with coarse wire netting to prevent mice or rabbits from girdling them.

Market all vegetables on hand that are not needed for home use and that will not keep.

Begin to lay plans for a bigger and better garden next year.

See that all vegetables in store are in such a condition that no loss will occur.

If any roots are stored in pits, see that they are covered sufficiently to keep out the frost. Also see that ventilation shafts in the pits are stuffed with bags or straw to prevent frost from entering.

TEMPERATURE AND VENTILATION

In whatever way roots are stored there are a few simple and necessary conditions that apply in all cases. The chief needs are protection against frost and the maintaining of suitable temperature and ventilation. When roots are frozen the expansion of the water in the cells causes the disruption of the cell walls which is followed by undesirable chemical and bacterial action resulting in decay. On the other hand, roots require to be kept constantly cool. Under conditions of too great warmth the moisture of the root evaporates, the cells collapse and the roots shrink. They sometimes begin to sprout, especially if exposed to sunlight, and in any case are greatly impaired for use. When ventilation is not provided decay immediately sets in, especially where earth surrounds the roots, and rapidly spreads in all directions. The best temperature at which to keep roots is about two degrees above freezing, but as temperature is necessarily subject to some variation, it should be kept within the limit of 32 to 40 degrees Fahr.

When roots are pitted, proper ventilation should be installed. The roots should be allowed to dry and cool for some time before the pit is finished for winter protection. A ventilator about a foot square should be placed in the centre of the pit extending up through the straw and earth. If the pit is large, two ventilators should be used. These can be left open until the weather is cold when they should be stuffed with old bags or straw. The large amount of straw placed on the pit not only helps to keep out frost, but also absorbs the moisture thrown off from the roots.—From the Alberta Bulletin on The Storing of Roots.

CURRENTS

"Probably the hardest and most remunerative fruit bearing plants for the

West are the currants," said W. C. McKillican, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, in his report for 1914. Twenty-seven varieties were under observation on this farm and had proved to be hardy enough to withstand the winter without any protection. Among the red currants the following were the most prolific that year: Red Cross, Red Dutch, Ruby Castle and Cumberland Red. For large sized fruits the Victoria Red and Cherry were easily the best. The white currants did not yield so well during the year. The varieties grown were Large White, White Cherry and White Grape. The black currants were on the whole stronger growing and more vigorous than either of the others, the heaviest yielders being Magnus, Climax, Eagle and Kerry. Currants ripen during the latter part of July.

A few hints on pruning currants are given by Superintendent Fairfield, of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, in his report for the same year: Red and white currants are pruned by removing all the cross wood and weakly branches and most of the young growth or suckers growing around the base of the bush. After this has been done the young shoots on the remaining branches may be cut back to two buds, but leaving the leading shoots about six inches long. The fruit is borne on the old wood. Black currants on the other hand bear their fruit on young wood which makes it necessary to leave plenty of young wood and cutting only the old wood of little value and suckers around the base of the bush, although some strong shoots should be left to replace the old branches when necessary. The following are considered some of the best varieties: Black currants, Eagle and Saunders; red currants, New Red Dutch, Cumberland Red Dutch; white currants, White Pearl and Large White Grape.

WHAT THE GROWER GETS

The Guide has recently received the following letter from a reader which tells its own story:

"I have recently been on a visit to the Okanagan Valley where I stayed a few days with relatives from whom I received the undermentioned information. This will give you some idea as to what the producer actually gets for his products, contrasted with what is paid on the prairie for similar produce, and shows that it is time the producer and consumer were brought closer together. I can vouch for these figures and if necessary produce invoices from the growers' association.

6 crates No. 2 Transcendent crabs \$3.90
1 crate No. 1 Transcendent crabs .90
1½ crates Transparent apples 1.25

Total \$6.05

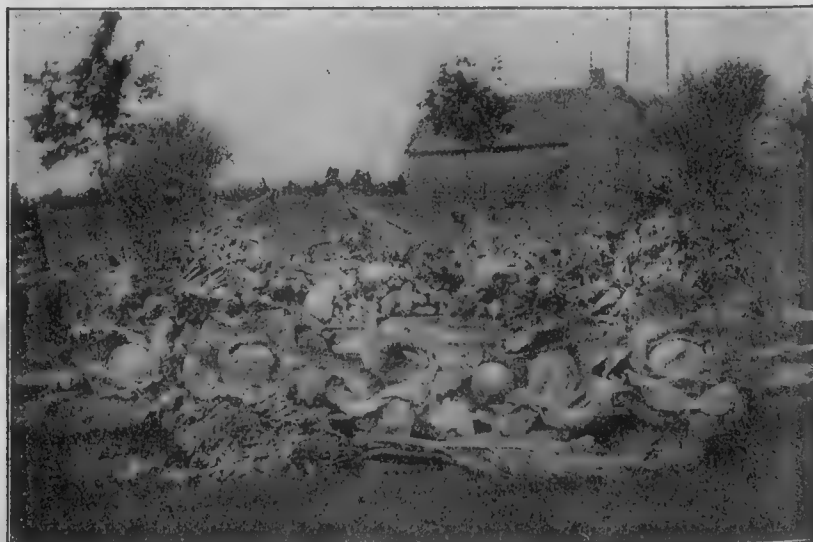
Expenses

Picking apples at 25 cents a box \$2.12
Cartage to warehouse .50
Boxes and packing 1.50
Packing apples and crate .35

Total \$4.47

This shows the net proceeds for the 7½ crates of fruit to be \$1.58."

B. D. B.



A GOOD STOCK OF GARDEN TRUCK REDUCES THE COST OF LIVING

War Time Rations for Poultry

Dry and Wet Mash—Economical Grains—Best Combinations.

By Prof. M. C. Herner

The question of cheap feed or low priced rations for poultry is engaging the attention of everybody who is keeping chickens. Conditions have changed so much during the last three years that farmers are compelled to make a change in their feeding methods. A year ago, although prices were high, still wheat in some form or other made up a certain part of the rations. Now, however, things have changed so that it becomes the patriotic duty of every farmer to let go all grain that can be used for human food, and resort to coarse grains for poultry. Besides this the farmer realizes that wheat at four cents a pound and eggs at 35 cents a dozen do not go together.



PROF. M. C. HERNER

With all feed so high in price the farmer naturally looks about for the cheapest he can get. He is also concerned, or should be at least, with the cheapest method or system of feeding them, so as to get the best results.

Right here let me say that only too few farmers know how to properly feed poultry, especially laying stock. Very few know what a dry mash is and how it should be fed. The reason dry mash is mentioned is the fact that but few know what it is or what the advantages are in feeding it. Wet mash on the other hand are quite commonly fed, in fact if anything the average poultry keeper is inclined to overdo wet mash feeding rather than not feed enough.

Mashes Utilize Much Waste

Mashes, both wet and dry, permit of using up a large amount of what would otherwise be waste product on the farm, such as potato peelings, table scraps, butchering offal, cabbage leaves and wheat seed. If properly fed there will be practically no waste in feeding mash either wet or dry. They permit also of using bulky feed that would otherwise not be touched by poultry. Laying hens should get both wet and dry mash as part of their daily rations.

The prices of feed that can be used in these mash are about as follows:—

	per ton.
Bran	\$34.00
Shorts	38.00
Oat Chop	45.00
Grade A. Recleaned Screenings	\$34.00 to \$42.00

These prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Much has been said of late, and considerable interest has been aroused in the value of screenings as a feed for poultry and livestock. The Grade A. recleaned screenings contain roughly from 50 to 55 per cent. of wheat cracked and a few plump kernels. About 15 to 20 per cent. is wild buckwheat, and about 15 per cent. of oats, both tame and wild. The remainder holds chaff and some weed seeds, chiefly ragweed. All the constituents have good feeding value, except the last named. The difficulty in feeding these screenings as hard grain or whole grain is that the greater part is too small or fine to be used as a scratch feed to throw in the litter. In addition, hens do not take very readily to eating wild buckwheat or wild oats. To feed these screenings economically they should be ground and fed as a dry mash. In this way every part is made so the hens will eat it readily. All the weed seeds will also be destroyed. In this way they can also be fed as a wet mash.

The price of these screenings is high compared with bran, shorts, and oat chop, and it is doubtful whether as good results can be obtained by feeding them as by feeding the latter feed. For the poultry breeder who has to buy all his feed, the latter feeds would certainly be the cheapest when considered apart from the patriotic duty.

Making Up The Ration

A ration for laying hens should be made up of hard grain, dry mash, grain food, animal food and mineral matter.

The cheapest hard grains available today on most farms are barley and oats. Barley can be fed in fairly large quantities if combined with other foods, but if fed alone it is not so good. It is not as palatable as most of the other farm grains. After hens get used to it, they eat just

as much as of other grains. By withholding other grains, the hens can be induced more readily to eat barley. Boiling water will also improve it very much, but it should be fed in troughs or pans, and not thrown in the litter unless it is quite well dried after boiling.

Hens will take to eating oats a little more readily than they will do to barley. Equal parts of oats and barley fed in the litter morning and evening will make a very good scratch feed. Bear in mind to keep the floor of the poultry house well covered with six to eight inches of straw. All hard grains fed should be thrown in this litter to induce the

hens to scratch for it. Exercise always keeps the hens healthy and in good condition for laying. As to quantities, that is largely left to the feeder's own judgment. The amount required will depend on the size and condition of the flock, the breed, and also what other foods are fed. Give grain feed once a day.

The value in use of a dry mash depends very much on what hard grains are fed. With liberal feedings of these the dry mash will form a good supplement. Remember that dry mash will not, and cannot, take the place of hard grains, even though such mash be made out of the identical hard grains. Hens want variety. Here are two good dry mash suitable for present day feeding. The first can be made by chopping fine grade "A" recleaned screenings; the second can be made by using equal parts of bran, shorts, and fine barley chop. All dry mash fed to be put in a hopper and the hens can eat all they like at any time.

Arranging a Hopper—Preparing Mash

A hopper can be arranged so that the mash can be fed without a particle of waste. A good home made dry mash hopper can be made any size desired up to 300 lbs. capacity. The main things are first, to have a slanting hinged top so steep that no hens can stand on it; second, have the neck wide enough so the feed will not clog too much; third, nail an ordinary builder's lath on the front board forming the trough, so as to form a lip; fourth, run an ordinary light wire across the trough, a strand every inch and a half, attaching it in front below the lip and at the rear, an inch and a half from the bottom of the slant portion of the hopper. This arrangement will prevent the hens taking out feed with their bills. The inch and a half spacing of these cross wires prevents that peculiar side motion of the hen's head when hunting for feed.

To the dry mash a little granulated or crushed charcoal should be added. The same dry mash that is fed can be used as a wet mash by simply moistening with water, sufficient to make it nice and crumbly, but not sloppy. If made too wet or sloppy it will have a scouring effect and much of the good results will be lost. Wet mash should be fed in a trough with pans. Under no condition should wet mash be thrown on the floor or in the litter. Such a way of feeding is filthy and wasteful. Wet mash induces heavier feeding, and in this way they save grain. Boiled potatoes or potato peeling, table scraps, boiled or raw cabbage leaves, scalded clover leaves, alfalfa or lawn clippings, can be added to wet mash. Pulped mangles or turnips, raw or boiled, will also mix in well. Boiling usually improves any of the vegetables and will permit of feeding more without any bad effects than by feeding raw. One feed a day of wet mash is quite sufficient.

Green Feed—Animal Food—Grit

Green feed can be supplied in the form of cabbage, mangles or turnips. For animal food, buttermilk is the cheapest. Skim milk, sweet or sour, is just as good. Probably under present conditions, neither skim milk nor buttermilk is available. If such is the case, the next best thing is to feed all the meat scraps available from the table, and also the butchering offal. Most farmers do not pay very much attention to feeding meat or animal foods, and it is next to im-

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25-lb. Pail,
\$2.50; 100-lb.
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Keep Your Animals in Condition

Now is when your stock need special attention because the change from pasture to dry feed is one of the most critical periods of the whole year.

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Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

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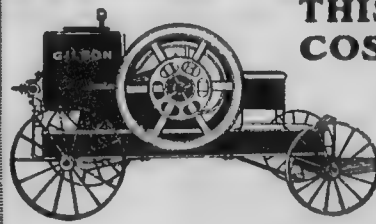
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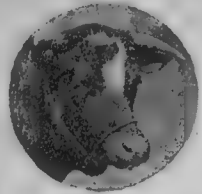
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November 28, 1917, at 9 a.m.

At Pootman & Son's Sale Barns

J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man., will sell 110 head on that date and following days of fair, including 60 registered females, 15 young bulls, and 50 good Shorthorn grade cows and heifers.

Descendants of "Gairford Marquis," Imp., "Shenley Adonis," Imp., "Oakland Star," Imp., and other great show bulls.

Ten fine Ontario Heifers sired by a first prize bull at Toronto and in calf to "Duke of Saskatoon," son of "Gairford Marquis." Many other good animals are in calf to "Duke of Saskatoon," "Shenley Ythou," and other high priced bulls. Some exceptionally good bulls will be sold; many of the grade females are nearly pure bred and in calf to registered bulls. Write for Catalog.

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East half of Section 5, Township 13, Range 18. 5 miles South-east of Gull Lake, Sask., on Thursday, November 15th, 1917.

14 Head of Registered Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Bulls; 6 choice Clydesdale Mares and Geldings, 3 to 8 years old, weighing 1,300 to 1,600 pounds; 11 choice Clydesdale Colts, one and two years old. A full line of Farm Machinery and Harness. Sale at 12 o'clock sharp.

TERMS:—Quarter Cash. Balance November 1st, 1918.

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The practice of the Veterinary profession in Saskatchewan by any other person is direct contravention of the above Act, and renders him liable to prosecution.

E. G. CHASMAR, Registrar

possible to get eggs without animal food of some kind or other. In many districts jack rabbits are plentiful, and these can be fed in limited quantities with good results.

Grit and shell can be had in the form of coarse sand, old mortar or crockery. Grit cannot take the place of oyster shell, nor can oyster shell take the place of grit. The former has the hardness required to help grind the feed, and the latter has the lime required to make egg shells, but lacks the hardness and grit lacks the lime. The one cannot take the place of the other.

The methods of feeding here outlined will give good results. They will to a large extent fill the present day need of a wheatless ration. Give as much variety as possible. Good care and proper housing will go a long way to make any system of feeding successful, and will also help poultry to make better use of any feed fed.

OFF-COLORED CHICKENS

I bought a setting of silver-laced Wyandotte eggs this spring. The eggs proved satisfactory as far as fertility is concerned, but two of the chickens look like white Wyandottes. At any rate two of the birds are white. Will you kindly advise me whether or not the party from which the eggs were bought is supposed to replace the white chicks, or is this a sign of good breeding in the silver-laced. I have been told it is, but I don't know whether to think it right or not. Again have the roosters more white on their backs and wings than the pullets, and is the white on the roosters supposed to be of a reddish tinge?—W. J. T., Cymrie, Sask.

Reply

It is quite common for silver-laced Wyandottes to throw white chickens. In fact, the white Wyandotte is a "sport" of the silver-laced. Probably your subscriber's white chickens are "sports." This could only be determined by their color after they have moulted into mature chickens. It often happens that little chicks are off color, but moult out the right color when they get mature. I might further add that in the present day breeding of silver-laced Wyandottes, but very few "sports" occur. If many "sports" occur, I would place it down to carelessness on the part of the breeder, or lack of breeding in the parent stock. The percentage of white chickens, or "sports" is too high in this lot of eggs for the number of eggs bought.

The male birds have more white on the back than the females as they have a wide stripe in the saddle feathers. The females have a more uniform lacing on their back than the males. The males also have a tendency to become creamy or brassy on the back, but this should not be very noticeable in cockerels as they get older and moult out. As yearlings, or two-year-olds, they are inclined to go somewhat more brassy. The cockerels also have some white on the wing coverts and shoulders. The pullets should have very little white there, and what white there is should have a fairly wide black border surrounding it, thus giving a nice lacey appearance.—Prof. M. C. Herner, Winnipeg.

The hen is an economical transformer of food into a finished product. A hen laying 200 eggs in a year is not at all unusual. A four-pound hen laying this number will produce six times her weight in eggs. To do this she will require from seventy to eighty pounds of feed. The Missouri College of Agriculture suggests that for economical production it is necessary:

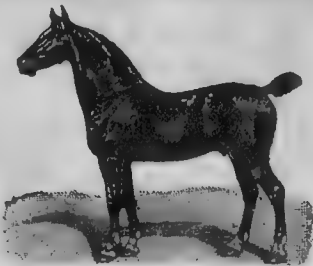
- 1—That the food be properly selected.
- 2—That it be fed in correct proportion and in a judicious manner in order that her digestive organs may be kept in good condition.
- 3—That she be fed enough so that she has plenty of surplus for egg production.

When the first signs of cold appear, look for the cause. Overcrowding, drafts at night or dampness are the chief reasons for colds early in the fall. Correct these. Also put a small quantity of coal oil in the drinking water each day. This is cheap, easily obtained and will help to check further spread of disease.

If fine gravel or sand are obtainable in your district get some to provide grit for winter use.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

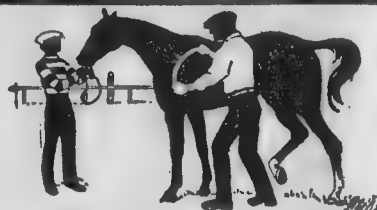


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As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



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Jacob White of Cold Water, Miss. writes:—

"My horse is well. I had her on the race track and she didn't lame a bit. You are the best doctor I ever saw. The best doctors in Tote County said she would not get well; she had the worst splint in the world, but now she is sound again. I can ride her a mile in two minutes and it does not bother her a bit."

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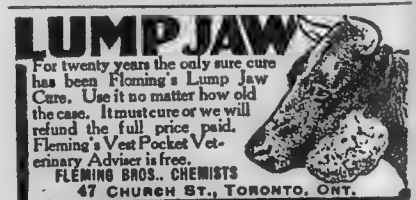
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is sold with a signed Guarantee to cure Ringbone, Thorpin, SPAVIN or Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hock or Tendon Disease or money back. Try it, no matter how stubborn or supposedly incurable, hundreds of such cases cured every year for 22 years. Write for FREE Save-The-Horse BOOK that tells how to diagnose and treat—also for copy of Guarantee and expert veterinary advice—all FREE. Always keep a bottle on hand for emergencies.

TROY CHEMICAL CO.

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Druggists everywhere sell "Save-The-Horse" with signed guarantee, or we send it parcel post prepaid.



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For twenty years the only sure cure has been Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. Use it no matter how old the case. It must cure or we will refund the full price paid.

Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser is free. FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS 47 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, ONT.

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Use any injector, but Cutter's is simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.

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LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED

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Low priced, fast, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

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Use any injector, but Cutter's is simplest and strongest.

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The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.

Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited

Keble Street West Toronto

You Can't Cut Out
A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN,
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TRADE MARK, U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts, Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at drugists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

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Modern facilities
Direct railway connections.
Inquiries solicited

Edmonton Stock Yards
LIMITED
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LIVE POULTRY Wanted

Old Hens, per lb.13c-15c
Roosters, per lb.12c
Ducks, per lb.15c-16c
Turkeys, per lb.20c-21c
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Eggs, 36c per dozen.
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F.O.B. Winnipeg: Please let us know what you have and we'll forward crates and egg cases for shipping.

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New Patented Cream Whipper
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Beats Eggs—Whips Cream and Churns Butter—Does the mixing for the Kitchen—Fits any ordinary screw top fruit jar—It solves the broken jar problem—No leaking or splashing. Sent Free to anyone sending us one new subscription for The Grain Growers' Guide at \$1.50. Your own subscription will not count. Send in the Subscription today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

GLANDERS IN WESTERN CANADA

For the year ending March 31, 1916, there were 241 horses slaughtered in Canada on account of Glanders. Of these the province of Saskatchewan contributed 191, the remainder being scattered among the other provinces with the exception of the maritimes, in which no cases were found. Practically the entire number, however, were confined to the three prairie provinces. The more recent settlement of Saskatchewan, the importation of horses to supply the wants of new settlers and the delay which often occurs in reporting suspicious cases to inspectors are the probable causes of the number of outbreaks in that province.

There is a gratifying reduction in the number of horses destroyed for glanders each year. In 1906 there were 1387 horses destroyed in Canada, for which \$108,045 was paid in compensation. In 1907 there were 1,881 destroyed; in 1908 there were 1,324. Since that time there has been a great reduction in the number of horses killed on account of this disease until it has been brought down to 226 during the last year. For these 226 \$21,548 was paid in compensation.

Last year 220 horses were destroyed in Canada on account of dourine. For these \$16,666 was paid in compensation. Last year 39 outbreaks of hog cholera occurred in Manitoba, in which 922 hogs, valued at \$3,981, were destroyed at a cost of \$5,987. These were in the Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin and Provencher district. In Saskatchewan 22 outbreaks occurred, necessitating the destruction of 479 hogs, valued at \$4,415, at a cost of \$2,943. These were in Assiniboia, Saskatoon, Battleford and Moose Jaw districts. In Alberta there were seven outbreaks, in which 288 hogs, worth \$3,526, were destroyed, at a cost of \$2,350. They were in Macleod, Edmonton, Strathcona and Medicine Hat districts.

LIVESTOCK IMPORTS LAST YEAR

For the year ending March 31, 1916, 89,820 horses, 417 mules, 1,384 cattle, 78,109 sheep and 24 hogs were imported into Canada from United States and Newfoundland. Of course, practically all of these were from United States. At the same time 67 horses, 144 cattle, 2 hogs and 70 sheep were imported from Europe or other countries.

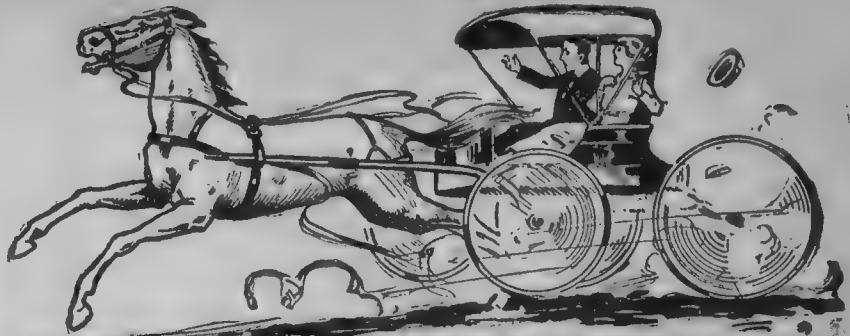
In pure bred horses, 58 head were imported from Great Britain and 189 from United States. There were none from any other countries. In pure bred cattle 144 head were imported from Great Britain and 62 head from United States. Two pure bred hogs were imported from Great Britain and 10 from United States. 70 head of pure bred sheep were imported from Great Britain and 22 head from United States. Of the latter all those imported from Great Britain were of the Cheviot breed while 15 of those from United States were Karakule and seven Romney.

INTERNATIONAL SHORTHORN JUDGES

Robert Miller and William Dryden of Ontario will place the awards in the Shorthorn division at the International Livestock Exposition in December. Mr. Miller will judge the milking Shorthorn classes. Mr. Dryden will pass upon the steers. They will work jointly or alternately, as may be most convenient, in the regular breeding classes. Originally arrangements were made with Argentina judges, as was done a year ago, but a cable advised that, owing to the uncertainty of ocean sailings they had decided not to undertake the journey. The international classes will be in capable hands. There is every prospect that the Shorthorn display will not only be extensive, but of outstanding individual strength, well conditioned in spite of soaring feed costs.

Prod's Pal: Did your old gent set up the fatted calf for you?

Prodigal: Yes, poor old duffer—and got a fierce call down from the food dictator for not conserving the future beef supply!



Bought this Horse for \$50
Sold it for \$175

\$125.00 Profit in 10 Days—My Free Book Tells How

What Others of My Students Are Doing

(See my free book for more amazing successes)
Mr. S. L. Arrant writes: "Just to test your methods, I bought the worst balking, kicking, fighting horse I could find. Paid \$50.00 for him. After handling him only a few hours according to your methods I sold him for \$185.00."
Mr. Dell Nicholson, Portland, Mich., writes: "I have trained a four year old mare that was given up by everybody. Bought her for \$5.00 and now have her so gentle, my little boy handles her. Wouldn't take \$200.00 for her."
Dean L. Smith, Findlay, Ohio, writes: "By following your instructions have changed a worthless, dangerous balker into a horse worth \$250.00."
Everett McBlock, Elkhart, Ind., writes: "Have just broken a pony to drive and taught it some tricks. Owner bought it for \$17.50. Paid me \$40 to train it. He just sold it to a show company for \$150.00."

Write today for my free book. See for yourself how my system of horse training enabled Chas. H. Mackley of Unadilla, New York, to make \$125.00 profit on a single deal. In my free book Mr. Mackley tells how he took a vicious mare that hadn't been harnessed for seven months and in 10 short days had her as gentle an animal as you could wish to drive. He then sold for \$175.00 the horse he picked up for \$50.00. This is only one of the amazing successes students tell in my book. What others are doing you can do.

I Will Teach You How to Master Any Horse

I will teach you by mail my famous methods of breaking and training horses. In a short time I teach you how to break in the wildest colt; how to cure the meanest kicker and balker; how to judge horses at a glance; how to cure every bad habit a horse can have. I will make you the master of any horse.

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You can pick up place money like Mr. Mackley does and you can also command big fees for breaking and training horses for others. My free book shows how.

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611 Main Street,
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Dear Sir: Please send me free and postpaid your book, "How to Break and Train Horses."

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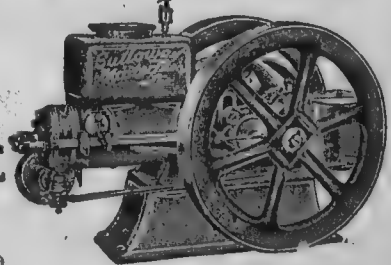
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Every engine I sell is guaranteed to develop far in EXCESS of its rating; and to develop this power while running at a moderate speed. We do not speed up the Galloway Engine to get a high rating. When you belt a Galloway Engine to a tough job you will realize its superiority—you will see the difference between it and the light-weight, high-speeded, small bore, short-stroke engines that are now flooding the market.

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It tells all about the Galloway Masterpiece Engine, how it is designed by the most skilled engine designers, and built by highest class machinists and workmen; it tells why I can sell them direct-from-my-factory-to-you for less money than even dealers can buy at wholesale. More than 40,000 satisfied farmers are using Galloway Engines right now; read the letters from some of them in my big book. It's free if you mention this paper.



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Gentlemen:—Please send me your Big New Engine Book and Patriotic Prices.

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No. 418
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Catalog



Charming Hudson Seal Coat—Latest Style—Best Quality

Who has not longed for a Hudson Seal Coat? We illustrate a wonderful Hudson Seal Coat here. It is made in the full box style from shoulder to extra full ripple skirt. The coat has a neat, deep crush collar and cuffs of fine quality black lynx. Only the very best Hudson Seal Skins were used for making this coat. Rich pussy willow or brocade silks are used for the linings. Length of this coat is 44 inches. This is a sumptuous coat. You will be delighted with its appearance. Order by mail. Mention the number of the coat—418. Price only.....

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If, on receipt, you find that the furs for any reason are not satisfactory, write your name and address on the outside of the package and return them in ten days in good condition, stating why the goods are returned, and we will pay the transportation charges both ways and exchange or refund the money in full. All that we ask is that before you ship the article you notify us. We make no exception with any goods. Our policy is to give you complete satisfaction. Therefore, we do not wish you to keep any article that will be in any way unsatisfactory to you.

No. 435—Here is a snap in a Persian Lamb Coat. This coat is made from best quality glossy even curl Persian Lamb skins and has a deep cape collar and cuffs of best quality full-furred Alaska Sable; a slightly fitted waist line and extra full ripple skirt; silk crochet buttons. The best silk linings are used. Coat is 45 inches long. Price to you wherever you live.....

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A Fur Set For Your Child This Winter

We have an imitation Ermine set (No. 1949 in the catalog) which will delight the heart of your little girl. It is a pretty little set made of White Coney. Well made and of good quality. Take advantage of our mail order service and get this child's set for.....

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If you are in search of a Neckpiece in a fur which can be worn appropriately with any coat, we would suggest a Red Fox Neckpiece. A desirable one is our No. 339. Our designers and operators have exercised their skill to good advantage in producing this neckpiece. It is in the full animal style. A head, tail and paws are used for trimmings. The neckpiece is made with good quality natural Canadian Red Fox pelts. The pelt is as attractive as the quality. In whatever part of Canada you live you can get it by \$22 sending us.....

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Red Fox is one of the few furs that have been continuously admired season by season. We have a number of fur pieces in this beautiful fur, a notable example of which is featured here—a muff at the remarkable price of \$27.50. This muff is made in the new melon shape. The choicest of pelts have been used. Trimmings of a head, and a large natural tail make it very charming. The muff is lined with the finest of silk and has an eiderdown bed. \$27.50 No. 59. Price.....

\$27.50

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Read over the fur bargains we feature here. If anyone of them is what you want, order today. When ordering be sure to give our order number, i.e., Red Fox Neckpiece No. 339, etc. Make your selection at once.

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Each of the offers in this advertisement is a feature from our wonderful FREE style book. This splendid book is the pulse of the fashion world. It contains illustrations of hundreds of the most interesting furs and fur styles. It also quotes astonishingly low prices on the exquisite coats and pieces described. You will be delighted with the many beautiful furs illustrated in the Fur Guide. No person can make a satisfactory choice in furs without this guide. You need a copy. Send for one today—it costs nothing to you. We will mail a copy by return post.

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SELLERS-GOUGH FUR COMPANY, LIMITED

244- R Yonge Street TORONTO

FUR BARGAINS BY MAIL

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Children prefer it to the most expensive butter. Why not save money by using more of this syrup?

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—3 lb. Glass Jars.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Hearts and Hazards

Continued from Page 7

"How in the world did you learn that?" he exclaimed.

"He told me so himself," said Gertrude.

"Oh!" Sage nodded solemnly. "Of course. I might have known you learned that way."

She drew back and surveyed him with sudden suspicion.

"Dad, are you laughing at me? Yes, I see you are. Well, just wait a minute!"—she slipped from his chair and hurried to a desk, where she wrote down each of the familiar names mentioned by Henkel. Returning, she extended the paper to her father. "Just to prove that you are doing Mr. Henkel a grave injustice, I want you to write to every one of these people and ask them if Mr. Henkel isn't a friend of theirs. Will you do that much?"

"Gladly," he smiled, pocketing the paper.

"And then, if you find that he does know these people, will you invest in his proposition?"

He shook his head at her.

"But, Dad! You mean you won't invest at all?"

"I mean I won't invest simply because he happens to know some of the 'best people' in Chicago."

"But why not?" she cried, surprised.

The following morning he received a report from a mercantile agency concerning Presley Henkel, and this and two confidential letters which came in the morning mail, persuaded him to believe that in dealing with Mr. Henkel one would do well to beware of spiders.

Thus, when Henkel appeared before him, Sage was on his guard. He entered the office, smiling and bland, hard upon twelve o'clock, with an invitation to lunch.

"I shan't be lunching for an hour yet," said Sage; and the touch of reserve in his voice indicated that when that hour came he would lunch alone.

"I'm sorry," said Henkel. "I like to talk business while eating, and I had hoped that we might reach an agreement about our—about the investment you are considering."

"Yes. Too bad. But I've just about reached a decision, Mr. Henkel."

"Ah! A favorable one, I hope?"

"Well, no; not exactly. In fact," said Sage, glancing at the commercial report lying upon his desk, "I've about decided not to go into it."

Henkel's quick, alert eye darted at the report; and quite suddenly a remarkable expression crossed his countenance—his mask was lowered, revealing an evil soul—but only momentarily. In another second he had recaptured his poise and was again affable and smooth.

"Mr. Sage, don't, I beg of you, be influenced by any adverse statement of my pecuniary standing. Perhaps I have not made my position sufficiently clear: I have no money—that is no money of my own. I've given you my word that I will put up an amount equivalent to yours, in case we enter this venture. This money will be supplied by my Uncle Rudolph, who has pledged himself to back me with almost any sum, provided only that I find a partner who will furnish a like amount. Perhaps you are acquainted with my uncle, Mr. Sage—Rudolph Henkel of Chicago."

"I've heard of him. He's in the clothing business, isn't he?"

"Clothing and dry goods. Made a very tidy sum at it, too; more than five millions. If you prefer, I shall be happy to bring you a letter from him, substantiating all I've said."

"That, no doubt, would be advisable; but after all, the whole thing hinges on whether or not you can actually make gasoline at one cent a gallon. I've seen no proof of it yet, you know."

"I know. However I shall telegraph today to my assistant in Chicago for a sample of the compound, and will have it analyzed by a competent chemist and its cost of production determined. I want to have everything square and aboveboard, Mr. Sage."

Around three o'clock on this Monday afternoon Sage wrote two letters to Chicago, and, though each asked the same specific question, both were directed to different persons—one to Rudolph Henkel, the other to a genealogist.

gist. Later, just as he was starting home, he found the bit of paper which he had carelessly put in his pocket last night; and, more to fulfil his promise to Gertrude than with any hope of gain, he dictated a letter of inquiry to each of the names written thereon.

Three of these letters were answered that week and in every case the answer came, not from the person addressed, but from the person's secretary. All, he learned, were out of town for the summer. Receiving no response to his other letters, he assumed that these people also were away and, lacking secretaries, that their mail had been forwarded. On Thursday he heard from the genealogist, who informed him that a careful search failed to reveal that Rudolph Henkel, the millionaire, had a nephew named Presley Henkel.

A few hours after the arrival of this epistle, Henkel entered Sage's office. The young man carried an oblong parcel and his face was beaming.

"I've got the stuff at last," he chuckled, and lovingly tapped the parcel. "Now if you will come with me to the chemist—"

"I think not," said Sage, and there was a certain cold finality in his voice which caused the other's radiance to suffer a change.

"Why," he stammered, taken aback, "what's happened? I thought—of course, if it's not convenient just now—"

"I've decided not to invest in your proposition, Mr. Henkel."

"Isn't this decision rather sudden?"

"It's sufficiently judicious, I think."

Henkel sat down, slowly, and placed his parcel beside him on the floor. And again, though only for an instant, a malignant glitter flashed in his eyes. Facing his victim across the flat-topped desk, he went oilily ahead:

"I can see some untoward influence has been at work, Mr. Sage. You discredit my business connections. It surely can't be that you doubt the merit of my discovery, else you would willingly agree to an impartial test. Perhaps," he added hopefully, extracting an envelope from an inner coat pocket, "if you will read this letter from my uncle—"

"Thanks, but it wouldn't affect my decision in the least," waving the letter aside. Suddenly, struck by another thought, Sage looked curiously at the agreeable young man. "By the way, Mr. Henkel, where is your Uncle?"

He was undisturbed by the query.

"He's in South America now, Mr. Sage. This letter," removing the sheet of paper from the envelope, "was written before his departure. I suppose," said Henkel, with a winning smile, "Uncle Rudolph was afraid I might get in a hole, and it seems I have. Won't you read the letter, Mr. Sage? It really proves everything I've told you."

Thus persuaded, Sage read the letter, typewritten on a letterhead of the Henkel Clothing Company. It seemed entirely genuine; but when he handed it back:

"I see. However, it doesn't change my mind. And now I hope you will excuse me, Mr. Henkel; I'm a busy man this morning." Sage rose and remained standing till his caller had likewise risen. He then sat down and resumed his work where it had been interrupted.

"This is quite final, is it, Mr. Sage?"

"Quite. Good-day, Mr. Henkel."

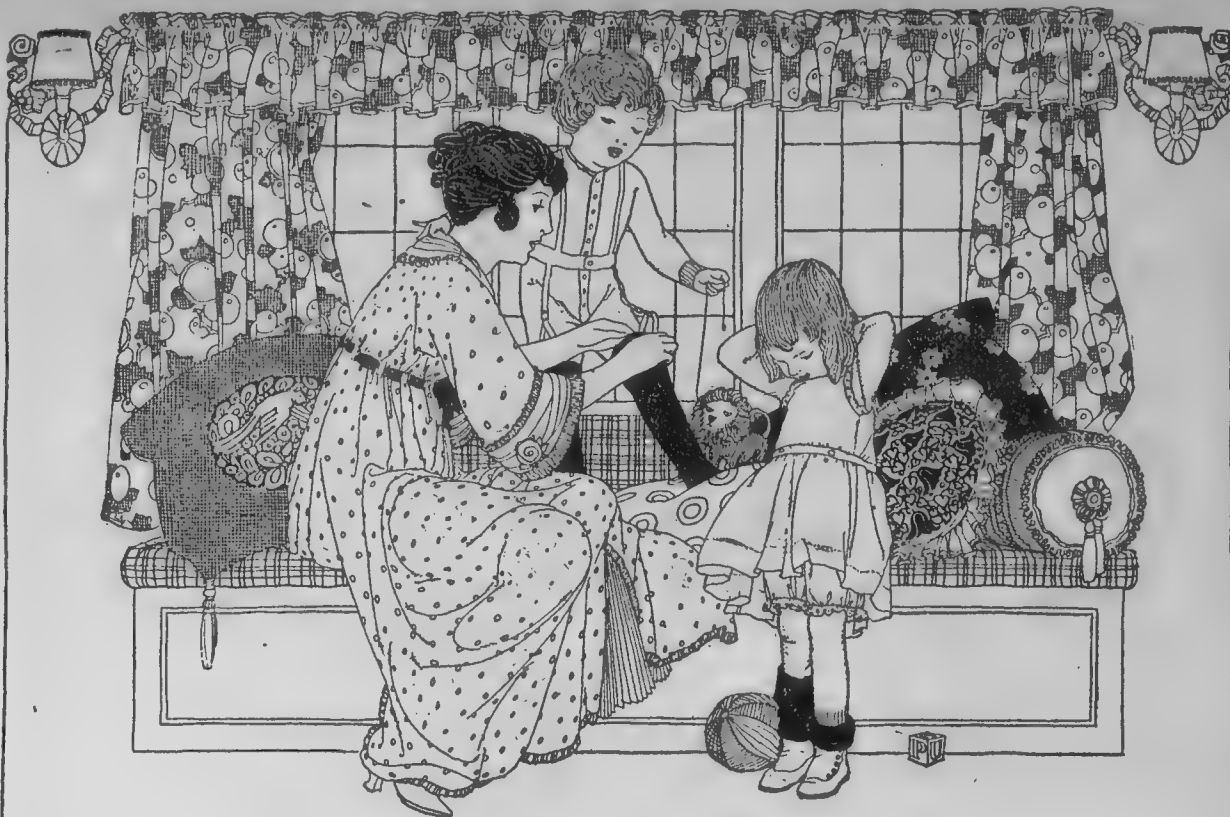
Henkel stood a moment longer, irresolute, looking narrowly at the other man, who didn't glance up from his desk. Then, with no further word he quit the office.

This time his mask was lowered till he reached his automobile and motored away in the direction of Sage's home.

(To be continued.)

"Children," said the Sunday-school superintendent, "this picture illustrates today's lesson: Lot was warned to take his wife and daughters and flee out of Sodom. Here are Lot and his daughters with his wife just behind them; and there is Sodom in the background. Now, has any girl or boy a question before we take up the study of the lesson? Well, Susie?"

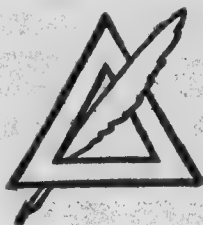
"Pleathe, thir," lisped the latest graduate from the infant class, "where th the flea?"



Penmans Hosiery

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Mothers who have almost despaired of finding "childproof" hosiery will be more than pleased with the excellent service given by Penmans—built to resist wear and tear.



Also makers
of Sweater Coats
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2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

has never been offered as "just as good" as some more famous brand; for Sixty Years it has itself been that more famous brand—and deservedly.

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Made in one grade only—the highest!



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**Do You Sing?
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We have just issued our **New Catalogue of Music for 1917-1918**. We also publish a **Catalogue of Musical Instruments and Accessories**. Mark with a cross the space in coupon below, opposite whichever one you require, or both if desired. Fill in name and address and mail today.

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Industrious persons provided with profitable, all-year-round employment on Auto-Knitters. Experience and distance immaterial.

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Get **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks instantly in granite ware, hot water bags, tin, copper, brass, cooking utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivets. Any one can use. Leak. Fit any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful invention. Household necessity. Millions in use. Send for sample package, 10c. Complete pkg. sent, sizes, 25c postpaid. Agts. wanted.

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Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth... \$ 5.00
Gold Crowns (22k)..... 5.00
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If your false teeth do not fit see us — we know how to make perfect plates.

If you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

Dr. Parsons

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WINNIPEG
Over G. T. P. Ry. Office

Improving Boys' and Girls' Club Work

What This Year's Experience at Dauphin, Man., Has Taught

"The entry lists and the number of youngsters interested in the boys' and girls' clubs in this district could be tripled," declared R. M. McCaul, bank manager and organizer of the boys' and girls' clubs in the Dauphin, Man., district, as we talked over boys' and girls' club affairs at the fair held there recently.

"We should have a district representative in this community so that interest can be kept up in the work of the boys' and girls' clubs, then another year the show might be three times as big as it is today. A district representative could visit the boys and girls in their homes, could visit their schools during the summer and in the winter as well, pointing out to them the advantages of becoming identified with the boys' and girls' club movement and also of the advantages to be gained by being a member of the club.

"The youngsters ask many technical questions," continued Mr. McCaul, "and one like myself, unfamiliar with agricultural conditions and agricultural technique, is at a loss at times to answer these perplexing questions, which are of vital importance to the youngsters themselves and to the agricultural industry generally. By having a district representative for this section of the province, I am sure that these questions would not go unanswered and the youngsters would, therefore, become much better informed as to the agricultural requirements of the day. If the agricultural instructor or county agent could visit the schools he could do a great deal in helping the teachers in furthering this work."

Work Could Be Enlarged

Mr. McCaul is probably one of the most successful boys' and girls' club organizers in Manitoba. No less than 891 entries were received for the boys' and girls' club fair which was held in Dauphin on October 5. That this large entry list was due in no small way to the untiring efforts of Mr. McCaul goes without saying.

Mr. McCaul on many occasions during the summer visited the youngsters at their schools, talked to them about the club movement, told them what had been planned and what the organizers and those at the head of the club had planned for them in the way of a fair. This work, Mr. McCaul believes, could be enlarged considerably. By the organizers visiting the youngsters in the schools, and also during the summer in their homes and talking to their parents, the interest could be increased three and four and five fold. He points out that by visiting more points and districts in that particular section of the province that interest could be increased very materially. The organizers should have occasion to visit Ethelbert, Makinak, Orou, other St. Rose du Lac and numerous other places adjacent to the town of Dauphin.

One of the features of the show, Mr. McCaul points out, is the co-operation between the town and the country in making it a success. This was admirably done at the Dauphin fair when sports were run off between the various schools and between the youngsters from the town and those from the country. Games between the country and town boys evinced no little interest, and are bound to arouse a spirit of good fellowship and friendliness which is of inestimable value in cementing the true rural spirit with that of the town.

Help Stamp Out Weeds

Mr. McCaul believes, and rightly so, that the boys and girls should be encouraged to stamp out the noxious weed evil, and to further this idea, during his visits to the rural schools he emphasized this fact. The result of this was that at the fair there was quite an exhibit of

noxious weeds, and the young people by gathering these weed pests are becoming familiar with the various kinds of noxious weeds and will be able to eradicate this nuisance in the future. This alone is well worth the effort expended in the boys' and girls' club movement.

In pointing out what makes a club a success, Mr. McCaul referred to the co-operation which has been forthcoming from the teachers themselves and which has done not a little in furthering the movement. The teachers, he declared, should be encouraged in every possible way to make known the boys' and girls' clubs and what they stand for to the young people. This can be done by the organizer visiting the teacher and by calling district meetings from time to time. He pointed out, however, that as the teachers change in some schools every term, this was quite a difficulty, but that by district conferences probably the interest could be kept up and no school allowed to lag behind in any way due to any change of teachers.

During the summer Mr. McCaul visited the schools in the rural districts twice, pointing out to the boys and girls what the organizers had planned for the fair which was to be held in October. If these shows had a stimulating effect and spurred the young people on to a greater effort and showed that the movement was being fostered by the town people as well as those in the country, it would make for a better Western Canadian spirit.

At the fair large numbers of farmers and their wives were in attendance and encouraged the young people to examine all the exhibits. This alone is well worth the work of organization and the carrying on of the movement during the entire year. By the parents becoming interested in what their children are doing, they themselves can learn a great deal, and in this way both the parents and child are made better farmers and better citizens of the rural communities in which they reside.

As is the case in several districts in Manitoba, those who purchased pigs from the farmers in that particular district borrowed the money from the bank. The boys and girls signed their own notes and when given the \$10 bought the pigs where they thought best and made as good a dicker as they could. At the end of the season nearly every boy and girl was at the bank to pay his note before maturity, and not in one case was any note allowed to run over the time. Mr. McCaul only hopes that the elders would learn a lesson from the young people in attending to their financial obligations in paying their notes promptly.

This is a feature which is teaching the boys and girls good business and particularly the nature of financial obligations, which oftentimes are left neglected by farmers in Western Canada.

Mr. McCaul's success with the boys' and girls' club in Dauphin he attributes to the fact that they made an early start and that a prize list was prepared early in the year and circulated. The visits he made to the schools were also a factor in stimulating the interest. While Mr. McCaul hesitates to take any of the credit for the success of the show to himself, nevertheless everyone in the district acclaims that he is responsible in a large degree for the success which has attended this movement.

W. E. McTAGGART.

As the regiment was leaving and a crowd cheering, a recruit asked: "Who are all these people who are cheering?"

"They," replied the veteran, "are the people who are not going."



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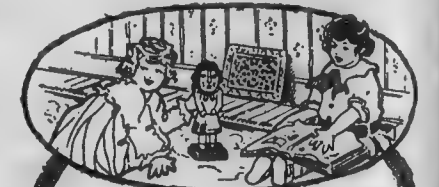
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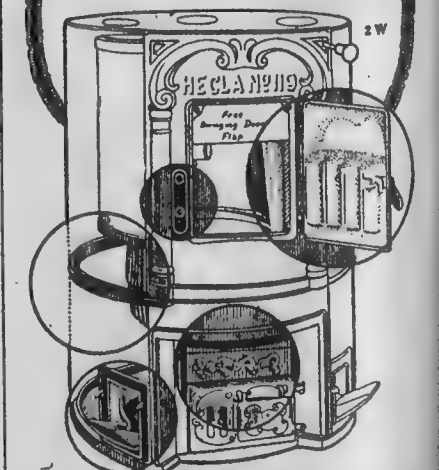
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Women's Problems

OVERCOMING BAD HABITS

Some time ago in *The Guide* I saw a request for mothers to write, telling how to break children of bad habits, such as selfishness, lying, shyness and so on. I think the best method is never to let them be formed. Of course this is easier said than done, for I well know there is many a little care-worn mother who hasn't a spark of vitality left to do it on. But right here let me advise you to make the training of these precious little darlings that God has entrusted to us our first duty. Teach them from their earliest infancy to halve their piece of cake with mamma and to halve their candy, apple or nuts with everyone and they will not be selfish. I have known a little girl who was raised under this rule to carry three small pieces of candy for two miles in the hot summer weather to divide with her two little sisters at home.

Now, as to shyness, I think it is caused by keeping the child too much in your own company, and could be remedied by taking the child into company oftener, or by bringing it in contact with other children every day.

For the child who tells falsehoods I think it a great mistake for parents to punish the child for it instead of gaining their confidence. I have in mind a little boy who tipped a bottle of ink on his mother's best table cloth. The mother came into the room and asked who did it. One little fellow came timidly forward and said: "I did, mamma, and I'm sorry." The mother did not punish him but took him in our arms and told him she loved him for trying to be a brave man like Daniel, who would dare to do the right. Now this is much better than having the child so frightened of punishment he will tell an untruth in hope of saving himself. My rule was to lead my children through love, gentleness and sympathy, and I have found it entirely satisfactory. I believe in being a companion to my children as much as possible. Lead them in all innocent pleasures and teach them to be lovable and sociable to all, that their childhood days may be a pleasure to look back upon.

MOTHER.

IMPROVING THE SHABBY SUIT

In these days when the price of everything has gone up, it behoves us women to make our suits, stockings and everything woollen answer as long as possible, and of course we can do this without looking shabby. I had a coat and skirt which I considered past use. I might have bought a new one but decided to renovate the old one, and this is what I did. I ripped out the lining, washed it, as it was of a light color, in two warm soap waters, rinsed in clear water and when nearly dry ironed it on wrong side.

Then I patched any holes with pieces nearly the same from an old silk blouse. I ripped the hem, cut it off exactly where the edge had been, dampened and ironed the cut off piece, ironed the tailor's canvas that was used to line it, turned the hem upside down. I machined it on the main part of skirt again, dampened and pressed well the join, and then turned up again just high enough to join on the outside. Then I got a piece of rock ammonia, put it into a jug with a good pinch of borax, poured on a pint of boiling water and let cool. Then I rubbed coat and skirt all over with a flannel dipped in this, paying special attention to any spots and turning and rinsing the flannel as it became soiled. Then I afterwards rubbed the whole thing with a clean, dry duster, ironed well on the wrong side with a moderately hot flat iron, and lo and behold! I had a new suit. I forgot to say I added a belt, which seemed to improve the entire outfit.

As to stockings, in these days we need to be most careful to make them wear as long as possible. When I buy a new pair I take an old pair the same make and cut out a piece the same shape of the heel, turn the wrong side of the stockings and herring-bone it

on neatly; it makes the stocking heel last as long again and is most comfortable. Then when darning, try my plan. Thread a needle with cotton of some color that will show plainly when the darn is completed and run it all round the edge of the hole, occasionally taking a thread across; but don't draw too tightly. The hole is sure to have become stretched and the edges will be curled. The thread draws it back into its proper place and makes the hole appear much smaller. In addition the stocking keeps a better shape than it would if the hole were darned without being drawn together first. It is quite easy to pick out the cotton when the darning is done.

A PLAIN COUNTRY WOMAN.

HOME EMBROIDERY

In a small town there lives a woman known to hundreds of women in neighboring cities as "The Apron Lady." Her real name is—but then her real name doesn't matter. It is the work she has done that is important.

A few years ago this woman found it necessary to assume the support of her household. Her husband had met with an accident that made work impossible for months, perhaps years; and there were several children to feed, clothe and send to school. In prosperous days a little money had been laid aside, but with the drain of doctor's fees and living expenses it soon began to dwindle. The spectre of want hovered in the background.

The problem of livelihood could be solved in but one way—the wife and mother must find some work that she could do at home. She had but one marketable talent; she was a skilled needle-worker, so she set about to find the best means of utilizing that ability. About this time we were at the threshold of a revival of cross-stitch embroidery. The magazines had begun to talk about it and a visit to the nearest city proved that the shops were beginning to show it.

Cross-stitch is one of the simplest and most attractive forms of decorative needlework, but it takes considerable time to do unless one works at it constantly. Then speed comes with practice. This Iowa woman wisely foresaw that shortly there would be a greater demand for articles decorated with cross-stitch than there would be for the materials with which to produce it. In other words, the public would be willing to pay for cross-stitch work providing the public could get it already done.

She purchased a child's apron pattern, bought some fast-color blue and pink chambray, made up half a dozen aprons and on each she worked a cross-stitch initial in one corner and an animal on the other. The aprons were sent to six different shops, each with a letter offering to supply duplicates, with any desired initials, upon order. Within three months' time she had so many orders on hand that she had to engage two assistants. At the end of a year's work she had cleared very nearly five hundred dollars, and that in addition to carrying the full burden of the household expenses. Meanwhile she had done all of the house-work, devoting only her afternoon to the embroidery work.—HELEN MILTON.

A SENSIBLE PLAN

A mother who was very much grieved over her little daughter's habit of tale-bearing, at last adopted a very sensible way of dealing with it. She had tried various punishments and had found out that she could not make the child see how disagreeable the habit was, so she turned directly about and sympathized with the little girl every time she came with a dismal tale of woe.

"Mother is very sorry the children are so naughty," she said with kisses and comfort in the way of sugar lumps. "You must not play with Mary again. I do not want her to be rude and unkind to my good little daughter who never does anything wrong."

In a very short time the little girl's circle of playmates narrowed down to herself and she soon grew weary of playing alone. She coaxed and begged

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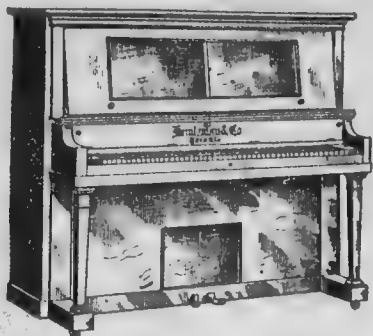
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of her mother to let her play with the other children, only to hear the same words from the mother, "They are too rude and unkind for my little girl to play with."

It did not take very long for the child to think it all over and one day she confessed with a burst of penitent tears that she was more to blame than the others. Then the mother tenderly explained the evils of tattling and always making one's self out innocent while the others were always in the wrong. The penitent little sinner in her arms was tired of being the only "good" child in the neighborhood, and the little lesson brought forth good fruits.—HELEN RICHARDS.

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Household Helps

By Emily Raymond

To clean men's overalls and boys' suits that are badly stained, lay the garment on the washboard and scrub with a brush, as you would a floor. The dirt will come out more quickly and with less labor than when the clothes are rubbed up and down on the washboard. For overalls, have a board the length and width of the leg, that can be slipped into it.

A Linoleum Discovery

Waxing linoleum is much better than varnishing it. Wax makes the linoleum soft and pliable, while varnish tends to harden it and make it crack. Select any good floor wax and apply it in rather generous quantities to the linoleum, which is porous and will absorb a good deal. Let it dry for about 10 minutes, then polish with a clean soft cloth.

A Christmas Gift

One of the most original gifts I received last Christmas was a slim little box with a spray of holly on the cover and inside a bunch of "straws" for cake testing.

Take some bunches of straw from a new broom, sterilize in boiling water, dry, tie with red ribbon and use to fill the boxes. On the cover of the box containing mine these two lines were printed in red ink:

"When a cake you wish to test,
Just use these straws, they are the best."

Inside the box was a card with the following very fetching little verse:

"When you've made just the temptingest cake

And are anxiously watching it bake,
A straw you will want, to try it and see
If it's done just the way that a good cake
should be.

"Some folks rob the broom, as we know,
That's not always suitable though,
And this package of straws for the purpose
was made,
They'll always be ready to give you their
aid."

Washing Crepe de Chine

The new waists of Crepe de Chine in the delicate tints may be laundered beautifully, keeping their original shades, if a small piece of crepe-paper of the same color as the waist be put in the rinsing-water and allowed to tinge the water. Use the colored paper just as you would use bluing. I have a waist of crepe de Chine in the apricot shade that has been worn a year and has been laundered several times, yet appears as fresh as new.

Mrs. R. W. G.

A New Confection

A delicious and quickly made confection is made by cutting rich, steamed fruit-cake thinly and dipping squares, triangles or circles in melted sweet chocolate. It is a filling that can be kept on hand and the bonbon is a delightful "find" in the Christmas box. This is an excellent thing to put in when packing boxes for boys at the front.

Getting Ready for Christmas Now

If you have not started before this will help you greatly by the time December arrives. Plan, if you can, from now on to buy one little gift, or the materials for one, each week. A Christmas bureau is a great help. In the top drawer keep all the finished gifts; in the second drawer all those in process of making; and in the third drawer raw materials, a scrapbook of clippings that afford suggestions, and a list of those whom you wish to remember. If you hear one of your friends express a wish for something that is within your means, make a note of it and you will be saved the worry of wondering what to give.

Raisins often stick to the paper in which they have been wrapped. At such times hold the paper for a moment over the steam escaping from a teakettle and the fruit can then be removed readily.

Long Lived Socks

In knitting socks, knit a linen thread with the yarn in the toe and heel. It is not noticeable and greatly strengthens the heel and toe.

A Clothes Pin Bag

I know of no more useful gift for a

housewife friend than a clothes pin bag. It may be made of a strip of the new art-ticking that comes in many pretty colors and designs. Shape like a carpenter's apron, turning the bottom up to form the pockets for the pins. The apron may be tied around the waist or finished with a strap long enough to go over the head.

A Stove-Blackening Help

Ranges often become rough from accumulations of polish. I have found that the surface may quickly and easily be put in perfect condition by the occasional use of sandpaper before the polish is applied. This frees the surface from all irregularities, and results in a greatly improved appearance of the range.

Mrs. N. A. D.

A new wick may be easily put in a lamp if about an inch of one end is dipped in starch, either boiled or cold, and then ironed dry. The starch will make it stiff enough to go into the burner without trouble. Try the plan once and you will appreciate the advantage gained.

J. B.

Chilling Your Fudge

You will never again make fudge and similar candies in the old way—taking from the fire and beating till cold—if you try this way once. Take the candy from the fire when the soft-ball stage is reached, place the pot in a larger one containing cold water, then stir till firm. It will be creamier and less granular than you ever had it. A chemist tells me that is because the contact of the pot with the cold water underneath immediately arrests crystallization. It may also be that the motion of stirring, rather than beating, tends to prevent granulating. At all events, chill your candy in the cold water.

Miss A. B. C.

Patterns for patchwork quilts may often be copied from the patterns found in oilcloth. Many attractive quilts have been designed in this way.

Ajam.

A good way to join wools for knitting or crocheting is to thread a blunt-pointed worsted needle with one end of the wool to be joined, and carefully insert the needle in the end of the other wool, exactly in the middle. Push the threaded needle through the wool for an inch or two, pulling the wool through evenly until a good "lap" is made; then take out the needle, trim off the end of the wool neatly, and go on with your work with the wool securely joined and no unsightly knots to be seen.

Getting doll patterns for little girls will amuse them and instruct them as well. If they learn to make dolls' clothes by using patterns and following directions it will not be many years before they will learn to make shirtwaists, etc., for themselves.

Mother.

Cranberry Sauce with Apples

Put enough water into a saucepan to float the cranberries. When boiling, add berries and for each quart from one to five good-sized apples, quartered. The number of apples used depends upon their size and kind. When thoroughly cooked, strain through an enameled colander, set back on stove, add sugar to taste. Let simmer until dissolved and set away to cool. When you have tried this several times and proportioned the apples and cranberries to suit your individual taste, it will be found a great improvement over the cranberry sauce as it is usually made.

Little Doris is very polite. The other day she offered her aunt a share of her candy.

"Will you have a sugared almond, Aunt Mary?" she asked sweetly, at the same time tendering the paper bag.

"Thank you, I will," replied her aunt. And, as she was particular what she ate, she selected a white one.

"Auntie," said little Doris, "do you know the difference between the pink and the white almonds?"

"No, dear," said auntie with a kindly smile.

"Well, I'll tell you," explained Doris. "They were all pink once, and I sucked all the pink off the white ones. Didn't I do it nicely?"

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



HOW YOU CAN HELP

How are the members of the Young Canada Club enjoying the Doo-Dad pictures? Aren't the mischievous little fellows amusing? But after all they are very much like other people. Some of the members have already written in telling me how much they are enjoying the visits of the Doo-Dads each week. But after all the picture occupies only one half of the Young Canada Club page. There is just as much space for letters as ever, and I want everyone to help in keeping the reading matter that appears as interesting as ever. Stories telling how boys and girls can help the Allies win the great war are already coming in. The letters are splendid and you will all enjoy reading them when they appear. Have you sent in your letter yet? If not, send it in right away, as I want to have the contest closed so that I can begin publishing the letters. I want to have a large number of letters to publish on this important work.

This week I am publishing a few more of the poems that were sent in in the contest, and as you will see they are all interesting and do credit to the members who have written them. The poem contest has certainly been a great success from every point of view.

DIXIE PATTON.

INDIANS SEEKING FOR THEIR WARRIORS

The sun was rising in its glory
On the sand-hills of the prairie;
And it shone; Oh, so brightly,
And the morning was so lovely,
When the Indians did awaken
To prepare for a long day's journey.

Now they rode across the prairie,
And they told the time by shadows.
While they rode across the prairie,
They caught sight of herds of buffalo;
But 'twas not buffalo they were seeking,
They were seeking for their warriors,
Who had gone three moons ago.

BETTY BRYANT,

Alta. Age 10.

ODE TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Oh, beautiful Rockies of the Golden West,
Deep is thy valley, high is thy crest;
Where thou stood'st many thousand years
ago,
Thou stand'st there now and will'st
always do so.

Oh, Rocky Mountains, I adore thy
strength,
Many thousand miles art thou in length;
Thy highest peaks are clad with snow,
While beautiful trees grow down below.

Oh, Rocky Mountains, down your sides
so steep,
The merry fountains dance and dart and
leap;
Down your sides, on their way to the
ocean,
The glaciers flow, but slow is their motion.

Through green valleys, the deep blue
river flows;
And along its banks the tall pine tree
grows;
The water mirrors the face of the sun,
Which shines so gaily and glistens with
fun.

In the water silvery fishes splash,
And through it like little lightnings they
flash;
Through the water you can see the golden
sand,
It really looks like a fairy land.

INGEBORG DOHLMANN.

WINTER TIME

When winter days are clear and cold,
The boys and girls, young and old,
Go out and roll about
In the snow with a merry shout.

They play on the glittering ice,
So smooth and nice;
They run up and down the ponds and
lakes,
With their shining skates.

Then with their shovels and spades,
They make a snow man of different shades;
On him they put a red coat trimmed white
With brass buttons so bright.

On his head they put a hat so tall,
Then the boys call;
What will happen on a sunny day?
The poor man will gradually melt away.

THE BIRD AND HIS FAMILY

There is a sweet little birdie,
Sitting up in a tree,
He sings all day for you
And for his little family.

He has a sweet little family,
He has his wife and all,
He worked days and days for them,
And gathered food for them all.

He does not have any sorrow,
I do not think at all,
And when the winter comes he flies south,
And says good-bye, good-bye to all.

OLIVE MATTINSON,

Sask. Age 11.

MY ROAD TO SCHOOL

First along a woodland way,
Lies my road to school.
Those woods now so brown and sere,
In June were green and cool.

The tall trees stand up stiff and bare;
The dead leaves cover my way.
The blue jay flashes to and fro,
Calling and chattering every day.

Then my road takes another course,
It now across the prairie lies.
And as I step the frost-bitten grass,
I hear the wind as it whistles or sighs.

I follow this grassy road along
Until the wood again appears;
And there the old school stands,
And there it has stood for years.

MARGARET MACKAY,

Man. Age 12.

THE BROOK

I know a pretty little brook,
Which is flowing through the nook,
And the water flows between
Beautiful banks that are quite green.

On the water the ducks do swim,
For there the coyote cannot reach them,
But I am sure you do not know
Where this beautiful brook does flow.

THE BLUE CROSS FUND

Dear Dixie:—As I saw my last letter
in print, I will write another one. I
thank you very much for the nice pin.
I am very interested in the Blue Cross
Fund. I would like very much to help
the poor horses and other things in the
war.

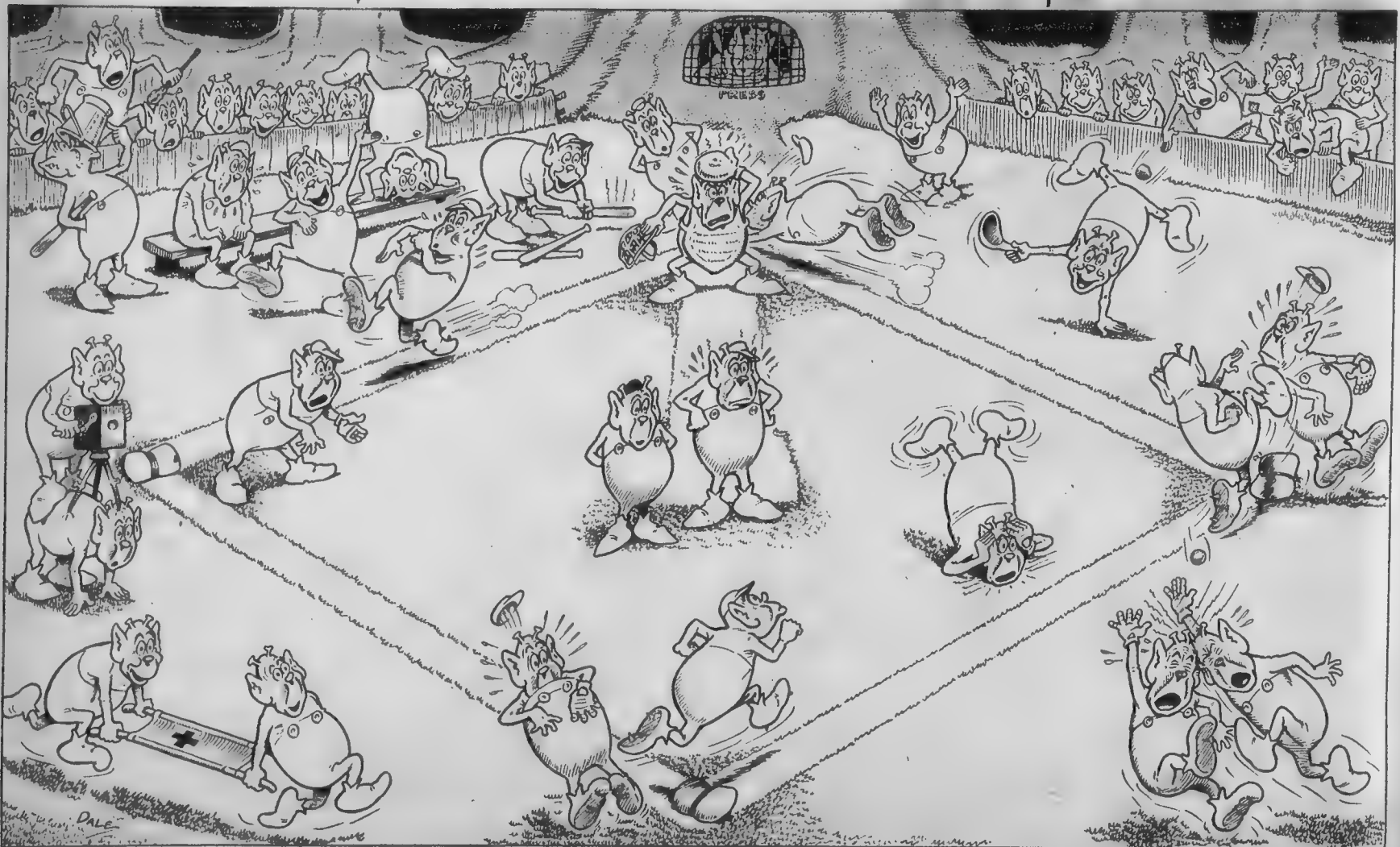
I am so sorry for our soldiers and sailors
and also for all the poor horses in this
terrible war. Often when I go to bed,
I think of the soldiers who have to keep
on fighting while we sleep in our warm
beds. I am sending ten cents for the
Blue Cross.

CLARA KOPPERUS,

Sask. Age 13.

THE DOO-DADS INDULGE IN THE GOOD OLD GAME OF BASEBALL

Things are looking pretty bad for the home team, aren't they? It really looks as though the visitors will make a home run of it. The bases were all filled when the batsman sent the ball to the outfield, and all might have been well but the two little fellows got too anxious. They both rushed in to get the ball but collided, and hopelessly muffed it. The Doo-Dads on the bases are making the best of their opportunities. See how they are getting around the diamond. The Red Cross stretcher bearers, always on the alert to help if anyone gets hurt, are rushing in to carry the muffers off the field. The supporters of each team are easily picked out. The athletic little fellow who is standing on one hand, will not be so joyful in a second. The ill-tempered little Doo-Dad on the bleachers has thrown a rock at him. The Doo-Dad with the moving picture camera is getting a good picture but his helper don't seem to be enjoying his position very well. The reporter, safe in his cage in the tree trunk is getting the best baseball story of his life for the Doo-Dad's Daily Clarion. When the game is all over, the Doo-Dads will shake hands all round like the good little sportsmen that they are.





**Frayed
Carpets
or
HARDWOOD
FLOORS ?**

**Of course, there is no comparison in the appearance;
but there is in the price—**

Do you know that you can replace those softwood carpeted floors with hardwood at practically the same cost? No experienced help is required to lay them—a hammer and saw are the only tools you need.

Imagine the improved appearance of your home if modernized in this respect. Consider the reduction in housework by eliminating the weekly scrubbing and daily sweeping.

See to it that your new home is built with hardwood floors, or that your present worn out softwood floors are covered with hardwood that will last a lifetime.

FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DETAILED PARTICULARS OF "BEAVER BRAND" FLOORING, WRITE

THE SEAMAN-KENT CO. LTD.

1104 UNION TRUST BUILDING WINNIPEG CANADA

HENDERS' ELECTION MANIFESTO

The following is the election manifesto issued by R. C. Henders to the electors of the Federal constituency of Macdonald, Manitoba:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to my attitude on public questions involved in the present situation in Canada, I beg to submit to you the following statement:

From the earliest period of the war I have recognized the obligation resting upon Canada to do her share in the great conflict in which her own freedom is involved as well as that of the rest of the Empire and the civilized world generally. I have been on record publicly, in my addresses as president of the Grain Growers' Association, as standing for a National government which would be unitedly supported by the people, and which would organize, to the fullest extent, the resources of the nation for the winning of the war. I have made it clear that in my view two things would be involved in such organization. First, the securing of the men necessary to man the fighting line, and second, the mobilization of the financial resources of the nation in order to equalize the burden of the war cost, and to begin at the earliest moment to meet that cost. I am convinced that there is a universal demand on the part of our people generally that the energy and resources of the men at home, as well as the strength and courage of the men at the front, should be devoted to the cause.

We have now in Canada a Union government, formed under the leadership of Sir Robert Borden and embracing Liberal and Independent and Labor representatives, as well as Conservatives. That government's policy, presented recently to the people of Canada, goes much farther in the direction I have indicated above than anything offered heretofore. It stands for the carrying out of the Military Service Act, to secure the necessary reinforcement

ments for our soldiers, for adequate taxation of war profits and for increased taxation of incomes as necessitated by the continuance of the war. In addition to this, it is pledged by the enactment of effective measures to prevent excessive profits, to the encouragement of co-operation with a view to the reduction of the cost of producing and marketing and to the abolition of patronage by extension of the principle of the Civil Service Act to the outside service. This goes far in the direction of the principles set forth in the Farmers' Platform and as a war measure, I believe sufficiently covers the ground. I, therefore, heartily endorse the platform of the Union government and pledge it my unqualified support.

In regard to the tariff, permit me to quote from the statement recently issued in common with other independent candidates in Western Canada. I am "prepared to forego the immediate discussion of the tariff as being in the opinion of some, a contentious matter, if given full assurance that an adequate measure of excess profits and income taxation would be put in operation at the earliest moment, and that thus a genuine mobilization of wealth would accompany conscription of men." The government's policy meets this condition and on the basis stated I am prepared to give it my support.

May I add that in my opinion the success of the government will depend upon the degree in which partizanship can be eliminated from the working out of its program, which renders it a matter of first importance that men of independent mind be returned wherever possible.

My past record is known to the people of Macdonald; I trust my present position is now made entirely unmistakable, and in the confidence that my views coincide with those of a large majority of the electorate, I respectfully solicit your support.

R. C. HENDERS.

November 1, 1917.

ELECTION DAY DEC. 17

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—Writs were issued tonight calling for a general election on Monday, December 17. Nomination day is fixed for Monday, November 19. This applies to all constituencies except Yukon territory. In the Yukon nomination day will be December 31 and polling day four weeks later, Monday, January 28. All writs are returnable on February 27, 1918. Parliament is summoned to meet on the day following.

The election will be without a parallel in the history of the Dominion. The granting of the franchise to soldiers and to sailors and their female relatives at home has entailed the creation of entirely new machinery. Military and naval polls will have to be held in France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the West Indies, Canada and on the high seas of Europe and North America. In every polling sub-division in the Dominion an enumerator will immediately have to set to work revising the electoral lists. The names of enfranchised female relatives of soldiers will have to be added. The names of aliens, disfranchised by the War Time Elections Act will have to be deleted. Roughly, 20,000 enumerators will be required.

Military voters stationed in Canada will cast their votes on the same day as civilian electors. All soldiers overseas will begin voting on November 20 and military votes may be cast up to and including the ordinary polling day. There will necessarily be delay in the counting of military votes. Military votes cast in France and Belgium will be counted at the office of the Canadian commissioner in Paris; those cast in the United Kingdom will be counted at the office of the Canadian high commissioner in London. It is anticipated that about five weeks will elapse between polling day and final announcements by the general returning officers as to the final results in all electoral districts.

WHO'S YOUR DENTIST?

NO doubt you are thinking of dental work when I ask who is your Dentist. Is he up-to-date in his methods? Is he up-to-date in his equipment? Is he up-to-date in every possible conceivable manner?—if he is not and his dental operations are painful you better look me up. Without any boast whatsoever, I can show you the names of more prominent men—Ministers, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants and laboring men than all Winnipeg Dentists combined.

AFTER all is said and done—you want quality in your dental work—the kind that will last, and is guaranteed to last by a written guarantee. Not many dentists guarantee their work—if they don't you had better change—soon, because they cannot have much confidence in it themselves.

Painless Extraction
—and if it hurts, don't pay
—Isn't that fair?

80,000 satisfied patients—thousands of testimonials—and the prices are such that all my competitors are kicking.

Dr. Robinson

DENTAL SPECIALIST

Over BIRKS' Jewellery Store

Portage Avenue Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY

Please Note:—With the price of feed so high it will pay you to thin out your flock. Ship them to us and take advantage of good fall prices. Crates for shipping sent free to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan on request. Write us for quotations on dressed hogs. We pay cash Bank Money Order.

Spring Chickens, in good condition, per lb. 15c
Old Hens, good condition, per lb. 12c-14c
Old Roosters, per lb. 12c
Ducks (any age), per lb. 18c
Geese (any age), per lb. 14c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 21c
Butter, per lb. 34c
Eggs, strictly new laid, per doz. 40c
All Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg

Siskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
465 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

OATS

**Several Thousand
Bushels Wanted**

We have a great demand for OATS at the present time and numerous avenues of disposition. For the right kind, we can as a rule pay big premiums. Consign what you have direct to—

LAING BROS.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The new house of commons will consist of 234 members as compared with 221 in the last parliament.

Absolute Security

—As Safe as Canada's
Victory Bonds

Grain Purchased on Track and
Handled on Consignment

For Shipping
Bills and
Instruction
Forms address
Dépt. 11

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG — REGINA — CALGARY
ORGANIZED, OWNED AND OPERATED BY FARMERS

LICENSED AND BONDED

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

YOUR GRAIN SHIPMENTS

will receive the most careful attention when
billed to notify the

Canadian Commission Co. Limited

802 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

We are experienced grain dealers and competent to get you the best possible results. Our work is prompt, accurate and reliable.

Licensed-Bonded Saskatoon Office: 610 Canada Bldg.

ONE SURE WAY

To Get High Grade Service
in Marketing Your Grain

—Is to "TAKE NO CHANCES."

In other words, Deal only with a Proven Reliable House whose years of experience have served to teach them the True Value of Careful Individual Attention. Liberal and Prompt Advances. Courteous and Business-like Methods.

CONSIGN YOUR CARS TO US

The Canadian Elevator Co. Ltd.

Grain Commission Merchants **WINNIPEG** Grain Exchange Building

Reference: ANY BANK or COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

Ship Your Grain

—TO—

Wood Grain Company Limited

To get best results you want experienced men who understand handling grain on samples. Our salesman has had twenty years experience on sample markets and six years on Canada markets.

Mark B.L. Fort William or Port Arthur. Notify Winnipeg.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

NOTICE—The busiest season for Poultry is now starting

Hens, in good condition, per lb. 13c-14c
Ducks, per lb. 15c-16c
Geese, per lb. 14c-15c
Old Roosters, per lb. 10c-12c
Spring Chickens, in good condition

Best Market Price
Prices absolutely guaranteed until next issue.
These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
97 Alkens Street, Winnipeg

When you consider purchasing

COTTON SEED MEAL

Established 1875 Think of us and come to Headquarters Incorporated 1915

F. W. BRODE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN.

BRANCH OFFICE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

We are pioneers in this business. Cotton Seed Meal is our specialty, and has been for over 40 years. We devote to it our entire time. We can supply you at all times. We select the quality shipped under our Brands and keep them up to a high standard.

OUR BRAND ON THE TAG MEANS QUALITY IN THE BAG

FARMERS

To appreciate the superiority of our service you must consign your next car in care of—

The N. BAWLF GRAIN COMPANY, Limited

WINNIPEG

Every car receives our personal attention and you are assured of the best going prices.

References:—Bank of Toronto, Bank of British North America, or any Commercial Agency.

FEED

OATS

WANTED

FOR THE NORTH SHORE and EASTERN DEMAND

Car lots purchased on sample or grade. Car lots sold on commission, sample and grade. Drop a Card asking for our letter on Oats. If you have Oats to sell we deal direct and can show you a profit.

Bole Grain Company

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Bullets Win Battles—Dollars Win Wars

BUY VICTORY BONDS

WATCH THE PAPERS FOR FULL PARTICULARS AS TO SUBSCRIPTIONS

This space donated by OGILVIE'S, Millers of Royal Household Flour

LAURIER'S MANIFESTO

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has issued a manifesto to the Canadian people, outlining his policy. Regarding the war, Sir Wilfrid claims that "the fundamental objection to the government's policy of conscription is that it conscripts human life only and that it does not attempt to conscript wealth, resources, or the services of any persons other than those who come within the age limit prescribed by the Military Service Act." He advocates the conscription of men, money and resources, and states that his policy regarding the Military Service Act would be not to proceed further with its provisions until the people have an opportunity to pronounce upon it by way of a referendum. He promises tariff reform, control of food supplies, and price, and a stop to profiteering. The seven-and-a-half per cent. on all commodities coming into Canada, and the five per cent. duty on goods coming from Great Britain, increases in the tariff since the war began, he would remove. He also would immediately remove the duties on agricultural implements, and other utensils, as demanded by the western farmers. To reduce the high cost of living he would take drastic steps to bring under government control all food producing factories, so that food may be sold at a fixed price. He condemns the War Times Election Act, and holds the view that the C.N.R. purchase should be adjudicated upon by the new parliament. A strong and progressive policy of immigration is promised. In order to stop profiteering, he holds it is necessary to take control of the factories that are engaged in the supply of war materials, as has been done in Great Britain, and

run them on the principle of reasonable return on investment for the owners and reasonable legitimate profit. He further states that should he be called upon to form a government he would hope to include in it representatives of business, of labor, and of agriculture, men whose sole object in dealing with the affairs of the country would be to devote the whole resources, wealth, and energy of the country to the winning of the war.

Dr. Carman, the first general superintendent of the United Methodist church in Canada and long recognized as a leading Methodist preacher and educationalist, is dead at Toronto at the age of 84.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, declares that between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean, have been sunk.

Men who are within the provisions of Class 1 of the Military Service Act will not be admitted to the law society of Manitoba, nor will they be allowed to sit for any examination. This is one of the steps taken by the law society to assist the government.

That Russia entered the war early, and that she is now worn out by the strain, was the declaration of Premier Kerensky recently. He said that Russia claims as her right that the other allies should now shoulder the burden of war. It is understood that further financial assistance will be forthcoming from the Allies to assist Russia in maintaining her armies in the field.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of United Grain Growers Limited, November 5, 1917)

On October 31 the board of grain supervisors announced that they had fixed the price of number one wheat at \$2.08, number five at \$1.96 and number six at \$1.87. These prices are to apply to the present crop until August 31, 1918. There is a lot of dissatisfaction with the slow movement of grain and the serious car shortage in many districts. The Winnipeg Board of Trade has asked the Dominion government to give this matter special and immediate attention.

Oats prices are a little higher than they were a week ago in this market, and a fraction lower in American markets. Although there are large stocks at the lake front, they appear to be firmly held and it is difficult for dealers to pick up any quantities at market prices. As a result, some good premiums were paid last week for contract grades, although the requirements were not large. Local prices are still too high to compete with American oats for export, but some sales have been made to the eastern provinces, where it was supposed they had sufficient of their own. Either they over-estimate their production or the movement is being delayed.

Barley prices have worked somewhat lower, especially for lower grades. Offerings of rejected and feed barley have been heavy and the demand has not kept pace. Three C.W. barley is in steady demand with price holding firm.

Flax which is spot, unloaded at the terminals, continues to command a big premium. Distant futures are much lower, on account of the possibilities of securing supplies from the Argentine, where a large crop will be available in January.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	October	November	Week	Year
	30	1	2	ago
Oats—				
Oct. 67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Dec. 68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Flax—				
Oct. 305 3/4	304 1/4	304 1/4	306 1/4	307 1/4
Dec. 295 2/5	287 1/2	288 1/2	288 1/2	295 2/5

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

	This Year	Last Year
Fort William, Nov. 5, 1917—		
1 hard	95,545.00	15,513.30
1 Nor.	1,373,557.00	1,046,158.10
2 Nor.	874,845.00	2,066,113.40
3 Nor.	676,323.10	2,038,884.10
No. 4	576,186.30	1,221,553.40
Others	95,948.80	3,462,056.60

This week	4,581,406.00	This week	9,850,280.00
Last week	5,861,978.50	Last week	9,131,256.10

Decrease	1,280,572.50	Increase	719,023.60
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	This Week	Last Week
Oats		
1 C.W.	8,717.32	39,440.10
2 C.W.	1,499,617.18	2,316,302.02
3 C.W.	295,449.16	460,707.29
Ex. 1d.	537,612.25	345,625.19
Others	1,722,139.50	1,265,831.26

This week	4,063,438.05	This week	4,427,907.18
Last week	3,463,329.11	Last week	3,861,086.01

Increase	600,108.28	Increase	566,821.17
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Barley		Flaxseed	
Ex. 3 C.W.	4,531.12	1 N.W.C.	330,920.22
3 C.W.	283,507.18	2 C.W.	37,671.03
4 C.W.	398,679.25	3 C.W.	3,905.47
Rej.	171,582.29	Others	48,713.47
Others	211,513.72		

This week	1,079,815.12	This week	421,211.07
Last week	863,867.19	Last week	271,148.33

Increase	215,947.41	Increase	149,862.30
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SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1917 (lake)	7,076,643	187,417	108,488	24,623
(rail)	116,169	171,083	27,253	1,160
1916 (lake)	4,135,767	982,606	249,633	92,326
(rail)	123,300	85,008	25,311	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Week ending Nov. 2, 1917—			
Ft. William and Port Arthur Ter.	4,581,406	4,063,438	1,079,815
In East. Can. Term.	9,190,508	1,323,694	376,577
Total	13,771,914	5,387,132	1,456,392
In American Term.	3,479,184	210,588	394,321

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Nov. 3	Winnipeg Year ago	Toronto Nov. 2	Calgary Nov. 3	Chicago Nov. 1	St. Paul Nov. 1
Cattle						
Choice steers	9.00-9.50	6.80-7.00	11.00-12.25	8.50-9.00	16.00-17.50	12.50-15.50
Best butcher steers	8.25-9.00	6.00-6.50	9.00-11.00	8.50-9.00	10.75-16.00	9.50-12.50
Fair to good butcher steers	5.50-8.25	5.00-5.75	7.25-9.00	7.00-8.50	6.85-10.75	6.50-9.50
Good to choice fat cows	7.00-8.00	5.25-5.75	8.00-8.50	7.00-7.60	9.25-11.00	6.50-8.25
Medium to good cows	6.50-8.75	4.50-5.00	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.00	7.50-8.75	5.75-8.50
Common cows	5.50-6.50	4.00-4.50	6.00-7.00	5.50-6.50	6.00-7.25	5.00-5.50
Canners	4.50-5.50	3.00-3.75	5.00-6.00	3.00-5.50	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00
Good to choice heifers	7.50-9.00	5.75-6.15	9.50-10.25	7.25-7.75	9.50-13.00	7.00-8.50
Fair to good heifers	7.00-7.50	5.00-5.50	7.50-9.50	6.00-7.00	5.50-9.50	5.75-6.75
Best oxen	8.00-7.00	5.25-5.50	6.50-8.00	6.50-8.00		
Best butcher bulls	6.50-7.00	5.00-5.75	8.00-9.25	6.00-6.50	9.00-10.50	6.75-7.50
Common to bologna bulls	4.00-5.50	4.00-4.15	6.25-7.00	5.00-6.00	8.25-7.50	4.75-6.65
Fair to good feeder steers	7.00-8.50	5.00-6.00	8.00-9.25	7.00-9.00	8.00-11.50	7.50-9.00
Fair to good stocker steers	5.00-6.50	5.00-5.85	7.25-8.50	7.00-8.00	6.50-10.00	5.50-7.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$85	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75		
Hogs						
Choice hogs, weighed off cars	15.25	\$10.25	16.50-16.75	15.00	14.90-17.00	15.75-16.25
Light hogs	13.00	9.00			14.50-16.85	
Heavy sows	11.00-11.50	7.00			14.25-14.50	
Stags	8.00-10.00	5.50			14.75-16.70	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	10.00-17.00	9.50-10.25	15.75-16.00	9.00-12.75	16.00-17.25	12.00-16.00
Best killing sheep	8.00-12.00	7.00-8.75	7.50-13.50	10.50-13.00	11.00-12.50	7.00-14.00

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from October 30 to November 5 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	WHEAT	Feed	Tf 1	Tf 2	Tf 3	2CW	3CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	2F	3CW	4CW	Feed	FLAX	1 NW	2CW
Oct. 30	221	218	215	207	192	187	180	215	212	207	67 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	61	61	120	115	109	305	302	
Oct. 31	221	218	215	207	194	187	180	215	212	207	67 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	120	115	109	295	292	
Nov. 1	221	218	215	208	198	187	180	215	212	207	68	65	65	63	61	61	120	115	109	306 1/2	301 1/2	
Nov. 2	221	218	215	208	198	187	180	215	212	207	68 1/2	65	65	63	61	61	120 1/2	115	108	310	303	
Nov. 3	221	218	215	208	198	187	180	215	212	207	68 1/2	65	65	63	61	61	120 1/2	115	107	310 1/2	303 1/2	
Nov. 4	221	218	215	208	198	187	180	215	212	207	68 1/2	65	65	63	61	61	120 1/2	114	107	311 1/2	303 1/2	
Week ago	221	218	215	207	194	187	180	215	212	207	67 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	61	61	121	116	110	304	301	
Year ago	192 1/2	188 1/2	183 1/2	178	159 1/2	143	125 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	108	102	98 1/2	250 1/2	247 1/2	

last year 21 cars. Linseed oil shipments totaled 311,555 lbs.; oil cake and meal shipments 533,636 lbs.

U.S. CONTROL SMALL MILLS

The United States government has since Sept 10 exercised control over the wheat supply operations another rate of profit of the operators of all the large mills. Plants under 100 barrels daily capacity have been exempt. Recently every mill was put under the regulation, and those of less than 100 barrels daily capacity will be required to report on their operations, thereby increasing the assurance that flour will be manufactured and sold with the least possible economic loss.

THE CORN SITUATION

Minneapolis, Nov. 3.—Many members of the grain trade are beginning to wonder why they should ever have thought \$2 a legitimate price for corn. That price, while still being paid, is looked upon by many as a bubble, liable to complete collapse some day in the near future. And when it does burst, they say the options will drop to \$1 or lower. There are only a few bubbles left in the entire market field. One is cash corn, another is the price of pork, and the other is cotton.

The Livestock Markets

SUMMARY OF OCTOBER AT CHICAGO

The month of October, 1917, was a record breaker in point of number of cattle received at one market in one month. During October approximately 415,000 head arrived at Chicago; the previous banner mark was made September, 1892, when 385,466 arrived at Chicago.

The average price of steers for October, 1917, at Chicago will figure close to \$11.70, while for the corresponding month last year it was \$9.75.

Seven leading western markets (American) handled approximately 1,589,000 cattle during October, 1917, and 1,373,000 during October, 1916.

The extreme range of hog prices October, 1916, was \$8.50 to \$10.50. October this year the spread was from \$13.75 to \$19.65.

Seven western markets received approximately 1,328,000 hogs during October, this year, against 1,890,000, October last year, and 1,114,000 October, 1915.

The average price of hogs at Chicago October this year will be about \$17.50, against \$9.80 October last year.

Average weight of hogs at Chicago for October, 1917, close to 212 lbs., compared with 210 last year, 204 two years ago, and 253 in October, 1910.

The average price of sheep for October, 1916, was \$7.50 and for lambs \$10.15. October this year the average for the former will be close to \$11.70 and for the latter right around \$17.50.

Top on western lambs October last year was \$11.10, and best price for natives was \$11.25. October this year the best prices were \$18.55 and \$18.60 respectively.

Top yearling breeding ewes reached \$20.00 during October, a new record. Best feeding lambs sold as high as \$18.50 during the month.—Clay Robinson's Report.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Nov. 3.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports receipts at the Union Stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 13,636; calves, 860; sheep and lambs, 1,128; hogs, 4,710.

The run of cattle for last week was extraordinarily heavy, which caused an embargo to be placed on Wednesday on stock consigned to this market. The average quality coming forward has not been as high as usual, but extra choice steers in a few cases brought over the ten cent mark. Prices have kept up remarkably well, and sales averaged steady on last week's prices. The indications show there is a large number of cattle to be marketed yet this fall, but with the keen demand continuing, prices should remain strong. The good kind of veal calves are worth from eight to nine cents, and stockers from five and a half to seven cents.

A brisk demand is holding prices steady for

Country Produce	Winnipeg Nov. 3	Winnipeg Year ago	Calgary Nov. 2
Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 dairy	40c	35c	40c
Eggs (per doz.)			
New laid	45c	40c	40c
Potatoes			
In sacks, per bushel	90c	65c	75c
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream per lb. fat	50c	45c	...
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	44c	40c	...
Live Poultry			
Fowl (Yearlings)	12c	11c	13c-14c
Spring Chickens	16c	14c	15c-17c
Ducks	15c	12c	14c-15c
Turkeys	20c	19c	20c-25c
Geese	14c-15c	...	14c-15c
Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 Timothy	...	\$15	\$17
No. 1 Midland	\$14-\$20	\$10	...
No. 9 Upland	\$12	...	\$13-\$15

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, November 3, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$2.21	Prices set
2 Nor. wheat	2.18	Prices set
No. 3 wheat	2.15	Prices set
3 white oats	.68 1/2	\$0.56 1/2-\$0.58 1/2
Barley	1.07-1.20 1/2	.98 - 1.18
Flax, No. 1	3.10 1/2	3.27

Wheat futures are dropped.

lamb around 17 cents and store sheep from eight to twelve cents.

The Winnipeg hog market has been a little erratic this week, but Wednesday afternoon eastern buyers stepped in and the price went up to \$15.25, where it now stands.

CALGARY

Calgary, Nov. 3.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 331; cattle, 3,383; hogs, 1,854; sheep, 2,626. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 372; cattle, 2,152; hogs, 1,875; sheep, 2,039.

Light receipts during the earlier days of the week induced a much stronger tone on the market and on Wednesday cattle sold fully 25 cents higher. With very heavy deliveries of cattle on Wednesday night and Thursday the market assumed a slow and draggy aspect with very uneven sales. Some of the best sales made were for steers to go back to feed and it is this demand that keeps the price of medium steers up. We sold a few good steers on Thursday at 9 cents, this being about the top of the market; other nice 1200 lb. steers made \$3.65. We sold some extra choice oxen at \$8.00 and some at \$7.50, medium oxen \$6.00 to \$7.00 and canners down to 4 cents. The demand for stocker cattle is slow and the supply of real good cattle is very limited. We bought in this yard a load of choice two year old heifers and shipped them to Martin Bros., of Walsh, paying around \$7.50 for them, and a load of extra good steers weighing from 700 to 850 lbs. to Mr. Mitchell, of Huxley, these costing about \$7.40 per 100 lbs. We quote extra good yearlings \$52 to \$55 per head and heavy calves \$33 to \$40, but off colored poor cattle are very hard to sell at any price. We think there is a prospect of a somewhat slow cattle market for the next two weeks and any person in a position to hold their cattle for a while would be well advised to do so. Top price on cattle a year ago \$6.60.

The hog market is very difficult to gauge and seemed to go all to pieces during the early portion of the week, \$14.00 to \$14.25 being all the packers would bid. There was more competition on Thursday and our hogs on that day brought \$15.20, with Friday's hogs selling at \$15.00. Top price on hogs a year ago \$10.50.

The market on all classes of mutton continues firm and there is a ready sale for anything that will kill. We quote fat wethers \$12.50 to \$13.00, fat ewes \$10.50 to \$11.50, and choice lambs \$12.50 to \$13.50.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Previously acknowledged	Red Cross Fund
Manna Sunday School, Manna, Sask.	\$4,097.86
Total	\$4,122.86
French Red Cross	
Previously acknowledged	\$61.00
F. H. Chase, Eigenheim, Sask.	2.50
Total	\$63.50
British Red Cross	
W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask.	\$17.50
Total	\$17.50
Previously Acknowledged	
Belgian Relief Fund	\$11,003.02
Serbian Relief Fund	293.00
Polish Relief Fund	293.00
Blue Cross Fund	1.00
British Sailors' Relief Fund	30.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	890.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund	6.00
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	25.00
Prisoners of War Fund	105.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Total	\$16,690.88

ADDRESS TO MR. CRERAR

"Over the Top"

A phrase used considerably in military life, but one also applicable to every day business life. To serve, to excel in any given service, to help make Canada better, its burden lighter, all mean that we should go "Over the Top," over the best that has been done before.

"Over the Top" is our slogan to make the

Sample Market at Fort William

the best method for farmers to dispose of their products. We believe it is the best method, and better than the late method of selling grain basis inspection certificate.

Farmers

Some of the farmers of the Canadian Northwest have already received premiums by shipping to our Sample Market. One farmer received $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel. Isn't it worth while? We desire, as an Exchange, to excel in our Service to the farmers and to go one better than anybody else.

The following firms are licensed and bonded by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and you can ship your grain to them with the knowledge that they are bonded.

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The Secretary,
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Fort William, Ont.

Black's Elevator Ltd.	Fort William
Bole Grain Co.	" "
Canadian Feed Man. Co.	" "
Davidson & Smith	" "
Dwyers' Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
Fort William Grain Co., Ltd.	" "
Merchants' Grain Co., Ltd.	" "
Mutual Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
Muirhead-Bole Elevator Co.	" "
North Western Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
B. J. Ostrander & Co.	" "
N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd.	" "
Progressive Farmers' Grain Co., Ltd.	" "
Roy Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
Superior Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "

LIVE POULTRY



Live Turkeys
7 lbs. up in good
condition
21c. Per
Pound

Ship your poultry now if in good condition. Do not wait for the Christmas rush, and find yourself unable to secure shipping crates. With feed so valuable it is simply a waste of money to keep them any longer than you have to.

We would predict that poultry will certainly not go higher—in fact, may possibly go lower. There are hundreds of thousands of pounds in cold storage all over Canada, left over from last year. Therefore get busy now and pick out the birds that are ready to be disposed of at once.

OUR PRICES GIVE YOU THE BENEFIT

Prices quoted below are the current market quotations. We will certainly try to pay these prices if your shipment is sent in shortly after this issue. We will also give you the benefit if prices advance. We do not like to quote prices and not pay what we promise, as we know this is a great disappointment to the shipper.

HENS, any size, in good condition, per lb.	14c
DUCKS, in good condition, per lb.	16c
TURKEYS, 7 lbs. up, in good condition, per lb.	21c
ROOSTERS, per lb.	12c
GESE, per lb.	14c
SPRING CHICKENS	Best Market Price

Up to November 1st, we have been paying 16c. for Spring Chickens in good condition. We will continue to pay this for good stock just as long as the price holds and will always pay the very best possible.

MAKE YOUR OWN CRATES

To save Express charges on empty crates out it would be advisable to make your own crates. Get boxes from your local merchant. The Express agent at your point will give you full particulars regarding the company's requirements as to ventilation and crate size. We will send crates if requested. THE EARLIER YOU SHIP TO US THE BETTER FOR YOU.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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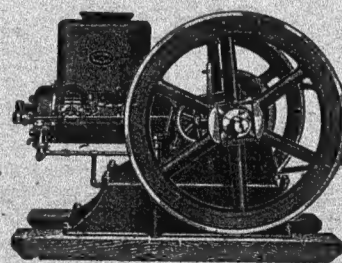
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Whether you want a little 1 H.P. engine for the farm pump, separator, washing machine or fanning mill, a 7 H.P. for the grain grinder or wood saw, to a portable engine on steel trucks to do the threshing, you'll find the size and style you need in a Judson, and whatever you choose you have an unconditional guarantee of your money back at any time if you are not perfectly satisfied.

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Cylinder and Base—Cast separate. Mechanically Operated Valves. Extended Crank Shafts—Put a pulley on either side. Centrifugal Governors—Maintains uniform speed on any load. Heavy Flywheels—Insure steady, smooth running, without any vibration. Positive Pump Feed—With gasoline in base of engine (note absence of tin tanks). Our Low Prices are the result of modern methods of manufacture, enormous output, and direct factory selling.

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Every Judson Gasoline Engine is required to pull 10 per cent. more than its rated horse power, before it leaves the factory. Every part of the Judson fits perfectly, which means less friction, less wear and greater economy of fuel. Duplicate parts are absolutely interchangeable.

The Judson is the simplest engine on the market. It has fewer parts, is easier to operate, and is guaranteed to give good service for as many years as any other make, regardless of price. If you need a gasoline engine, you will purchase a Judson if you investigate thoroughly, because you cannot find its equal at anywhere near the price we ask.

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Our engine book will come by next mail and we will tell you where you can see a Judson engine at work in your neighborhood. Write us today, you surely want to know all about the engine that thousands prefer.

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FOREST HOME FARM—PRESENT OFFERING: Clydesdale mares and fillies; seven Short-horn bulls; Yorkshire swine, both sexes; sixteen Oxford Down rams; B. P. Rock cockerels and pullets. A splendid lot of stuff at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 42tf

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING 3 years, \$500. Aberdeen-Angus bulls, \$125 and \$150. Yorkshire boars and sows. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$1.50. P. Hay, Lintrathen, Man. 45-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAM lambs of exhibition stock. Also Toulouse geese. For particulars, phone or write T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 45-6

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PURE BRED SHORTHORN BULLS—"ROAN Marquis" 92181, four years past. A very choice animal and sure stock getter of extra good calves. Also a few good calves sired by this bull. If in need of something good, write at once to John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 45-4

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULL and heifer calves, choicely bred. C. E. Gabrielson, Rosthern, Man. 45-2

FOR SALE—5 YOUNG PURE BRED HERE- ford bulls. Overcrowded reason for selling. S. J. Gray, Avonhurst P.O., Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus bull calves. Enal Anderson, Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 45-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED POLLED bull. Joseph L. King, Prince, Sask. 45-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- ers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

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DUROC-JERSEYS—LATE AUGUST AND early September pigs for sale, from prize winning stock. Price, one, twelve dollars; more than one, ten dollars each. At six weeks old; fifty cents per week over. Thos. MagNutt, Salteoats, Sask. 44-4

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC- Jerseys, the money makers, from our prize winning herd. Have new blood for breeders. Bred sows later. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 44-4

BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, ALL AGES, for sale. At Medicine Hat Exhibition with 8 entries I won 8 first prizes. For particulars and prices apply to J. A. Johnston, Woolchester, Alberta. 45-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

SIX FALL BOARS OF 1916 LITTERS, 12 SPRING of 1917, for sale. All first class stock. Price reasonable. E. Bray, The Gold Standard Herd, Neepawa, Man. 44-2

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HAMPSHIRE BOARS—MAY FARROWED REGIS- tered Hampshire boars and gilts for sale of excellent quality. David V. Runkle, Estlin, Sask. 44-3

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, 19 months old, good breeder. Nat Bowen, Retlaw, Alta. 45-2

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POLAND CHINAS—A CHOICE LOT, LARGE type, May farrow, at \$35.00 each. C. W. Ames, Eyebrow, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE, FIVE months old. E. W. McConnell, Fairview Stock Farm, Hamiota, Man. 45-2

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 44-3

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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1,000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE WITH or without lambs. Registered Suffolk, Oxford, Lincoln, Leicester and Shropshire rams for sale. Also registered Shropshire ewes and lambs. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 37tf

REGISTERED OXFORDS FOR SALE—NINE yearling rams, some ram lambs, 20 ewes. C. Morton, Innes, Sask. 45-3

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SIX WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE, THREE males, three females, six months old. H. Greenfield, Tugaska, Sask. 45-2

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SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST- ern rye. Harris McPayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

CAMBRIA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION requires one car load of good seed oats. Write to Albert Sward, Hanson, Sask. 44-2

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RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, COCK- erels, \$3.00; pullets \$2.00. Bred from prize stock. Full brothers and sisters to stock worth \$25.00 per bird. Just what you want to improve your stock. D. J. McDonald, 703 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 43-4

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STOP—BUSY "B" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK breeding hens, \$2.00 each. Your opportunity for a genuine bargain. Good till November 15. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 44-2

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, November sale, \$1.50 to \$2.00. No birds for sale after November. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 45-2

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BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE LEGHORN cockerels for sale, three dollars each. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 45-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—HIGH- class cockerels for sale at \$1.50 each. Albert Middleton, Keystown, Sask. 45-4

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FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, bred from good laying strain, \$2.00 each. John Dykeman, Benito, Man. 45-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, choice birds, \$1.75 each, for quick sale. C. W. Ames, Eyebrow, Sask. 45-2

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A 15-30 GAS PULL RUMELY ENGINE AND 28-44 separator and five plow engine gang. In good shape. For sale cheap. Apply Box 17, Kirriemuir, Alta. 45-2

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WANTED—MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAM- ily to work on farm by an aged couple without children. J. C. Hunt, Kinuso, Alta. 45-2

FARM LANDS

\$500 DOWN SECURES 125 ACRE FARM. On good road, suitably divided into tillage, pasture and wood land. Estimated wood and timber marketed in nearby town will nearly pay for it. Nice lot fruit trees. Cottage house, barn with cellar, lean-to and granary. Present owner has no use for it hence the low price of \$1500 with \$500 down and easy terms. Double wagon, traverse sleds, plow, harrow and cultivator included. See page 10, Strout's Catalog, for details to see this big bargain. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 3201, 150 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

WHETHER YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL a farm, it will pay you to let us know your requirements. We are in a position to offer you the most efficient service of any Western agency. Let us prove it. Dominion Farm Exchange, 815 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 45tf

FARMS WANTED—MUST BE HIGHLY CUL- tivated, good land, close to school. Send for description blank. No option required, buyers waiting. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 37tf

OKANAGAN VALLEY—160 ACRES, VERY productive, fine situation; small house, barn; water piped on, no irrigation required; Armstrong 4 miles, school 1½. \$39.00 per acre, easy terms. Drawer 5, Enderby, B.C. 44-3

ALBERTA RANCH FOR SALE—ELEVEN HUN- dred acres, with grazing lease adjoining and some free run, providing good range and hay for thousand head. For particulars address owner, R. J. Daley, Edmonton, Alberta. 44-2

FOR ALBERTA WHEAT AND STOCK FARMS, write us. A wheat farm, 320 acres, fair improvements, 290 broke, 190 ready for 1918. Price \$31 per acre; \$2200 cash. Filteau & Hewer, 204 9th Ave. W., Calgary. 45-4

A FEW GOOD IMPROVED FARMS TO RENT, Waddington & Cronk, Auctioneers, Alameda Sask. 44-7

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

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OUR NEW PRICE LIST, DATED JULY, 1917, covering illustrated catalog, is now ready. It will pay you to get our prices on mixed cars of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, etc. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 35tf

CORDWOOD AND POLES IN CARLOAD LOTS. Write for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

COAL—SCREENED LUMP, BEST COAL FOR stove and furnace. Prompt shipment. Apply, Toftfield Coal Co. Ltd., Toftfield, Alta. 43tf

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A consensus of opinion among Guide readers, recently taken by The Guide editorial department, revealed the fact that many readers of The Guide would like to have more information along the lines of livestock production than The Guide has given in the past.

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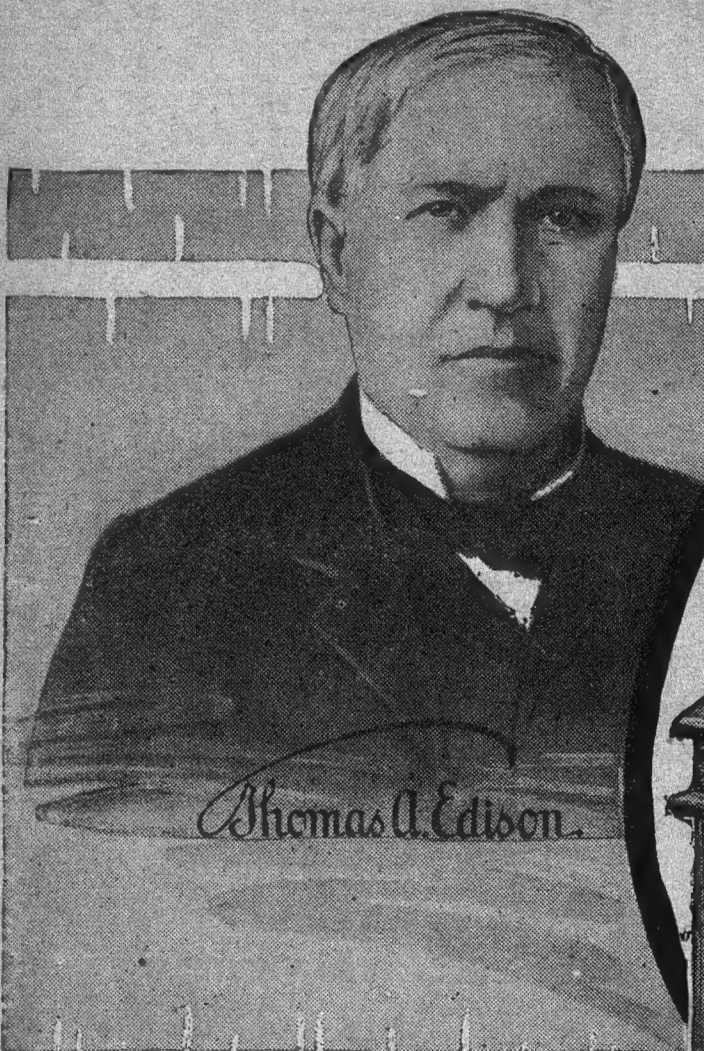
	Livestock Classified Advertising	
	Count Lines	Value at Line Rate
Grain Growers' Guide	5,508	\$1,712.22
Second Paper	3,850	974.88
Third Paper	1,098	274.44

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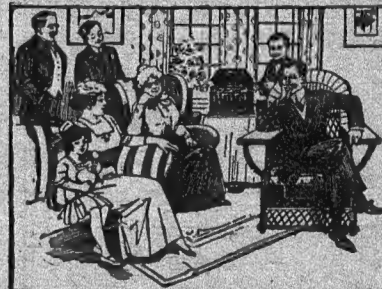
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